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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,809—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. SHANNON	4183	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
P.L. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.L. PENINSULAR	6267	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
P.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked P.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Vallasching	2,709	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,225	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1090	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	Gde Grisogono	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For farther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
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Bascon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Depreas, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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CALCUTTA—8, Council House Street.
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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 3rd Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 8th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 21th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1896.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
SEASON 1897.
WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
Lists of sailings, fares, &c., on application to
THOS. COOK & SON.
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES, 1896-97.
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passages Season, 1897, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies, are invited to apply either to Bombay or Calcutta, when the omission will at once be rectified.—No charge is made for arranging and booking passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation and (when cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship either in first or second saloon.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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BANKERS and AGENTS.

FOR SALE.
NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.
TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM—or HARDA—CROP, of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1896-97.
Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per Khandi of 708lbs. weight; must be contained in sealed envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the purchase of Hardas" and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 2nd of November, 1896.
Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 (deposited, as caution—money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him) duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay. No Tender shall be accepted without such receipt.
In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution-money shall be forfeited to Government.
Further particulars regarding terms of sale, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, September 19, 1896.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE.
A VERTICAL COMPOUND non-condensing ENGINE of 20 H. P., by the Glenfield Company, Limited, Kilmarnock.

Dia of H. P. Cylinder	10"
Dia of L. P. Cylinder	16"
Stroke	2 feet.

The Engine is fitted with a governor and moveable gear and is in good condition. It was purchased in 1889. Very little used. Price Rs. 3,921-6-8.

STEAM HAMMER.
A 10 cwt Steam Hammer by B. and S. Massey, Manchester, and in good condition; perfectly new, never used. Price Rs. 3,560-14-7.

WEIGH BRIDGE.

Length of platform	15' 11"
Breadth	5' 11½"
Fitted with P. W. rails	5' 6"

apart. It is fitted with relieving apparatus which prevents the wear on the knife edges when not in use. It is constructed to weigh four wheeled wagons up to 21½ tons. Makers' name Hodgson and Stead, Manchester. Price Rs. 2,076-12-10.
Reasonable offers for the above Machinery will be considered by the Undersigned.
R. J. W. OATES, Manager,
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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
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OLD SMUGGLER.
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	Size of picture.	Size of mount.
"DONE FOR"—Rs. 3-8. An incident of Dr. Jameson's Expedition. This is an oblong picture, from the original of W. W. Lloyd.	10 × 6½	12 × 15
"FLIGHT"—Rs. 22. An oblong picture, from the painting of Ajdukiewicz Zsigmund.	19 × 39	31½ × 41
AFTER THE BATTLE, TEL-EL-KEBIR—Rs. 55. An oblong picture, by Lady Butler (Miss Thompson) and engraved by Richard Josey.	19 × 39½	31½ × 51½
TEL-EL-KEBIR—Rs. 40. An oblong engraving, from the original painting by A. de Neuville.	22 × 36	35 × 48
"UN PORTEUR DE DEPECHES—Rs. 40. (Despatch Bearer—Pres Metz, Sept. 1890. An oblong photogravure from the original, by A de Neuville.	55 × 34	34 × 46
"RETOUR D'UNE RECONNAISSANCE"—Rs. 40. An oblong photogravure from the original painting by A de Neuville.	21 × 30½	31 × 41
"FLOREAT ETONA"—Rs. 55. An upright engraving by John Cother Webb. An eye witness of the attack on Laing's neck thus describes the incident depicted.—"Poor Elwes fell among the 58th. He shouted to another Eton boy (Adjt. of the 58th, whose horse had been Shot):" Come Along, Monck! Floreat Etona! We must be in the front rank!" and he was Shot "Immediately."	26 × 29	32½ × 43½
"THE LAST ELEVEN AT MAIWAND"—Rs. 45. An oblong engraving, by G. A. Tomkins, after an original painting by Frank Feller.	22 × 32½	29½ × 44
"THE THIN RED LINE"—Rs. 45. (93rd Highlanders, Balaclava). An oblong engraving from the original painting by R. Gibb.	18½ × 21½	32½ × 42
"LE DESERTEUR"—Rs. 40. A Photogravure from the original painting of A. de Neuville, upright.	21 × 28	31½ × 41
"CHEIK ARABE EN VOYAGE"—Rs. 48. (Arab Sheikh Travelling.) An oblong photogravure by A. Schreyer.	25½ × 31½	33½ × 49
"LA FOUR A CHAUX"—Rs. 35. Episode de la Bataille de Champigny. An oblong photogravure from the original painting of N. de Neuville.	24½ × 37	34½ × 50
"NAPOLEON'S CURASSIERS AT WATERLOO"—Rs. 25. (The Sunken Road of Chain) An oblong engraving from the picture by Stanley Berkeley, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1894.	23 × 33	32½ × 44
"ENGAGEMENT DE CAVALERIE," (Tunisie.)—Rs. 48. An oblong Photogravure by A. Schreyer, depicting an incident of the Cavalry engagements in the Tunisian Campaign.	25 × 38	33½ × 46
"AVANT-POSTE ARABE"—Rs. 48. (Arabian Advance Guard.) An oblong Photogravure by A. Schreyer.	25 × 32	34 × 46
"SALUT AUX BLESSES."—Rs. 25. (Saluting the wounded.) An oblong Photogravure by Edward Detaille.	18 × 24½	26½ × 35
"LA CEMETIERE DE S. PRIVAT, 1870."—Rs. 30. An oblong Photogravure from the original of A. de Neuville, depicting an incident of the Franco-German War, in the Cemetery of S. Privat. This is the companion picture to "Le Borget," 18th August, 1870.	24 × 30	31 × 40½
"PRISONNIER."—Rs. 48. An oblong Photogravure by A. Morot.	23 × 30½	31½ × 41
"MOODKEE."—Rs. 21. Charge of the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, 18th December, 1845. An oblong Photogravure by Alfred C. Alais, from the painting of Ernest Crofts, A. R. A.	22 × 33½	29½ × 44
"THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ 1812."—Rs. 40. An oblong Photogravure by Bishop Pratt, from the original of R. Caton Woodville, R. I. exhibited in the Academy 1894.	23 × 33	32½ × 44
"QUATRE BRAS" "THEROLL CALL"—Rs. 20 each A pair of oblong engravings, by W. P. Hielland' and Richard Josey, after the original paintings by Elizabeth Thompson (Lady Butler.)	20 × 33½	29½ × 46½
"SCOTLAND FOR EVER"—Rs. 65. An oblong engraving showing the charge of the Royal Scots Greys at Waterloo, after the painting by Elizabeth Thompson, (Lady Butler.)	25½ × 43	38 × 51
"A LA RECHERCHE D'UN QUE."—Rs. 40. (Searching for the Ford.) An upright Photogravure from the originally A. de Neuville.	21 × 31	32 × 41
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VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a PRINCIPAL for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay. Salary to commence with Rs. 300 per month, rising in six years by annual increments to Rs. 1,000.

For further information with form of Agreement apply to the Honorary Secretary, Tardeo, Bombay.

TYPE-WRITER HEAD-QUARTERS, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

BE it known unto all concerned that I have appointed MR. FRANK ROSARIO, the MANAGER of the Madras Branch Office, Type-Writer Head-Quarters, as my Attorney, and have executed a Power of Attorney on my behalf from THIS DATE in lieu of Mr. AUGUSTUS J. VALLES, Secretary, who ceases the Bombay Office as Secretary.

P. J. BRAIZE, Manag. Propr.,
Madras, 20th Sept., 1896. Bombay Type-Writing Co.

WE the Undersigned hereby give notice that we have CEASED to be PARTNERS in the firm of M. KANE and Co. from the 1st instant. We will not be responsible for the debts or dealings of the said firm from that date, and Mr. R. B. KAMAT will carry on the firm at his own risk.

NAGESH WISHWANATH PAI.
EKNATH GUJANUN WARDE.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETAIL PRICE of ICE sold at our Factory, Mody Bay, has been raised to HALF AN ANNA a Pound.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1896.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	„ 11 0 8
30	„ 12 4 8
35	„ 13 12 0
40	„ 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, issued this year, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIEEY,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per Annum, free of Income Tax, for quarter ending 30th September, 1896, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on that date and distribution thereof posted on the 12th October, 1896.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th prox. inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board.
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 30th September, 1896.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 200 of 1895.

Hajee Sultan Ally Shustri of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Grant Road without the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Goolam Hossein Muljee Jeewraj of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, and 2, Mooljee Jeewraj of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Bombay, at Don Tad 3rd Row, without the Fort, an adjudged lunatic by his committee and guardian ad-litem Ebrahim Nathu of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Khoja Gully, without the Fort .....Defendants.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree dated the 1st day of August, 1896, passed in the above suit, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their premises at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, at 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, 1896, all the right, title and interest of the parties to this suit in and to the undermentioned immoveable properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the building standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1139 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by the Thana Pinjrie, on or towards the east by the Argyle Road and on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3193, and are situate in the registration Subdistrict of Mandvi, and are demised by an indenture of Lease dated the 8th day of November, 1881, to Mooljee Jeewraj, by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of fifty years from the date of the said lease, and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., as receiver and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai and Jamsetram, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary, Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 204 of 1895.

Hajee Sultan Ally Shustri, of Bombay Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Grant Road, without the Fort, ... Plaintiff,

Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Goolam Hossein Muljee Jeewraj of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, and 2, Mooljee Jeewraj, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Don Tad 3rd Row, without the Fort, an adjudged lunatic by his committee and guardian ad-litem Ebrahim Nathu, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Khoja Gully, without the Fort, Defendants.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated the 1st day of August, 1896, passed in the above suit the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Office, at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October, 1896, the undermentioned immoveable properties and the right, title and interest of the parties to this suit in and to the undermentioned immoveable properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahad, in the Taluka Sabsetto, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 40, measuring thirteen acres and six goonthas, and paying land revenue Rs. nine per annum and standing in the name of Goolam Hossein Moolje, in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with all the mango and other trees, banks, walls, water courses, paths, passages and all other appurtenances thereto and which said land and hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the said Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., as Receiver.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Mahad and Kraged in Taluka Salsette in the Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 135, and consisting of two blocks one measuring thirty-one acres and thirty-seven and 3-8, thirteenth acres and the other containing twenty-three acres and goonthas, and the other goonthas, standing in the name of Hajee Sultan and Goolam Hossein Moolje, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as known as Moolje Jeewraj Hill, together with all the buildings, houses, outhouses standing thereon, and also the buildings, houses, cisterns, drains, and all the mango trees, lakes, wells, water-courses, drains, and all other trees, plants, numbering 2,000 or thereabouts, and all other trees, plants, shrubs and vegetable growing thereon and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Goolam Hossein Moolje, and are now in the possession of the said Moolje Jeewraj, and Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., as Receiver.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Mouze Nos. 62 and 63, standing in the name of Zilla, bearing Survey, together with the mango and other Goolam Hossein Moolje and together with the messuage, trees standing thereon and houses or houses or outhouses standing tenements or dwelling said premises are now in the possession thereon, and which said Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., as Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai and Jamsetram, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1896.

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Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts. ; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS
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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the first day of October, 1896, the NAME and STYLE of our Firm shall be

GADDUM & Co.,

instead of the present name and style, viz. :—

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

Bombay, September 24th, 1896.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Saheb. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct., for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of Rangoon, Moulmein or Siam TEAK LOGS, for delivery, at the rate of 250 Tons per month, commencing 1st November, 1896.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must also be accompanied by the specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
AG : GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th September, 1896.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, 1896, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

To declare a Dividend,

To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VARJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1896.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 26th instant, to Saturday, the 3rd October, 1896, (both days inclusive).

WANTED.

WANTED, a Certificated ENGINE-DRIVER, who understands driving fixed Steam Engines, particularly Worthington Hydraulic Pump Engines, for the Balramdass Water Works, Raipur, on a salary of Rs. 50, with increment of Rs. 5 after every six months approved service up to a maximum of Rs. 85 with free quarters. One who has actually worked such Engines for not less than couple of years will be preferred.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned not later than the 10th October, 1896.

D. S. SATHAYE, Executive Engineer,
Balramdass Water Works.
Raipur, the 19th September, 1896.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

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Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271, STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort Bombay.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Transcriptible Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1896.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations ; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lore," October—December, 1895.

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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W.E.EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
OMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK .....Two Stars.
GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. :—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
Bottled by J. CONNELL.
WHISKIES,

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz. Rs.	30
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	„	„ 27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	„	„ 24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	„	„ 23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	„	„ 26
IRISH WHISKY	„	„ 25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S **** , a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	„	„ 35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Pog" Brandy	„	„ 26

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in three days only removes all discharges, effectually supersedng injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 for diseases of the bones, sore throat impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, and all the distressing consequences arising from excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c., It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleans the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Lettuce of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep, but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I say to you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can confidently assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with the greatest success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS,

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the glass. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD NATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL ACADEMY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	„	1,04,00,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	„	1 00,026 13 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,518 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,90,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,022 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,92,438 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304 13 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 43, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, F. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK OF LONDON ; PARIS BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAF

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 8-33m., 8-35a. Low water, 1-48m., 2-50a.

Marriage Provident Association, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with mails of the 18th ult. due to arrive, daylight.

Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, final match, 5 p.m.

Lecture on "Christ persecuted," by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

B. B. A. Cinderella Dance, Byculla Head-quarters.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Independent C. C.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.
John Bright vs. Persian.
B. V. S. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Army and Navy C. S. vs. Cathedral High School.
Ordnance Department vs. Marine Department.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 9-14m., 9-47a. Low water, 2-39m., 3-21a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Independent C. C.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rosetta left the dock yesterday.

POLO—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

SARASWAT SAMUHA.—Mr. Ramrao Narayen Bhende will deliver a lecture on "Unity" to the members of the club, at 5-30, this evening, in the hall of the above institution, Kandewady.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in English, at the Theosophical Hall, to morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject :—"The Unity underlying all Religions."

MISSION LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Thakordwar, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject :—"Christ persecuted."

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver an address on "The Sublime Pessimism of Omar Khayam, the Astronomer Poet of Persia," at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kalbadevi, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening, when Dr. J. Polies, B.A., LL.D., will take the chair.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional donation to the above fund :—Rs. 51, from Mr. Tulsidas Keswdas Nathubhai, in memory of his late daughter, Lallabai.

THEFT IN A CLUB.—Shricrishna Damodher, residing at Gaiwady, has reported to the police the theft of a harmonium and a looking glass, of the value of Rs. 145, from a club room, at Ashley Street, some time during the 28th and 29th ultimo. A number of persons come to the club every day, and on the morning of the 29th ultimo, the complainant on opening the club, room found the articles missing.

CHURCH FEAST.—To-morrow (Sunday), the 4th inst., there will be the celebration of the annual titular feast of the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, at Mazagon. Low Masses at 5-30, 6, 7, and 8 o'clock, and solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock. Haydn No. 15 is selected for the High Mass, and the Tantum Ergo, by Nava, which will be rendered by the Society of St. Cecilia, under the direction of Mr. R. D'Lima, organist of the Church.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30 (weather permitting) :—

March ..St. George and the Dragon .....F. Harris.
Overture ..Stradella .....Fiotow.
Polka.....The Star of England .....J. Farrel.
Selection ...Lilac Christophe Columbus .....Ivan Caroll.
Valse.....Belle Amie .....Mr. Meisner.
Galop.....The Pianers .....O. Fricko.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Overture .....Mirel'a .....Gounod.
Japanese Mazurka....La Mousme.....Ganne.
Valse Espagnole.....Matador .....C. Descon.
Selection .....Don Cesar de Bazan....Alfred Cellier.
Danse Pompeuse.....
March .....Hoch Hapsburg.....Kral.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MINOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane brought on remand and again charged Deewalee and Rookee, women of immoral character, residing at Funaswady.—No. 1 with kidnapping a minor a Hindu girl of fourteen years of age, for immoral purposes and with hiring her for that purpose, and No. 2 with harbouring her for immoral purposes. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Sealy, conducted the prosecution ; while Mr Velenker, pleader, defended the second accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship, after recording the evidence, committed both the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—On last Thursday afternoon, a meeting was held at Chanda Baugh, under the presidency of Professor Mahapodya Rajaram Shastree Bodus, of the Elphinstone College, to consider the steps to be adopted for removing the grievances and inconveniences suffered by the pilgrims and other Railway passengers. There were representative Hindu present, but the general attendance was meagre, owing to insufficient The chairman opened the proceedings, and R. B. Bhaskerrao Pitale, Messr. Govindjee Thakorsey Muljee, Mungaldass Shunker Vaid, Gunendra, Ramshastree Bawa, and two or three others spoke at length, on the utility of such an association, and narrating their past experiences in this respect. Veid Shastra Sapun Gunesh Shastree, of Benares, who has come here to establish a branch of the parent institution at Benares, called the Railway Pilgrim Sabha, gave an account of the useful work done by it in this matter, and informed the audience that two or three companies have already promised redress.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes :—Some ten thousand people were gathered at the foot of the "Girnar" hills, having come from different parts of Kathiawar to bathe in "Damoder Kund," the occasion being "Kapila Chhat." The rush of passengers was so great that extra trains had to run besides the ordinary ones.—Mr. Spooner, the Resident Engineer, shot a tiger in Burda hills, near Ranawas.—Mr. Strip, the Principal of the Garacia School, at Wadhwan, left for Porbander to go to Karachi by sea for shikaring. It is said that Colonel Fenton will join him there.—Jagnandau, in shunting master on the B. G. J. P. Railway, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Political Agent, Songad, has been acquitted by the Judicial Assistant.—A serious row took place on Tuesday between some kunbees and natackwalas, in which a kunbi was seriously wounded.—A Mahomedan, named Umer, a bad character, has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, with the alternative of a fine of Rs. 50 for assaulting a fitter and severely wounding him.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Shaik Ahmed Mahomed, a Mahomedan, lately in the employ of Mr. Alibhoy Nazmoodin Tyabji, residing at Imambara Road, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant, of a gold watch and chain and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 415, the property of his master. The accused was in the service of the complainant for the last twelve months. On Tuesday last Ahmed was attempting to dispose of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 100, to a Marwaree, at Fakirji Road, when a policeman doing duty there arrested him on suspicion, and on searching his person, discovered a gold watch, of the value of Rs. 300. On being questioned by the policeman as to where he had brought the articles from, the accused made a false statement, and took the police to another Marwaree in the same locality. The Marwaree, on being interrogated by the police, produced a number of wearing apparel, valued at Rs 15, which had been pledged with him by the accused for Rs 3 only. The accused then took the police to his master, who identified the gold watch and chain and the wearing apparel as his own property. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STORY OF A LOST PACKET.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which Ramayshett Shishya charged Meghji Karamsi with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,770. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant ; while M. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended accused. The complaint was that prosecutor was a jeweller in Bangalore, and had come to Bombay for the purpose of making some purchases. Complainant had expressed his desire to sell certain jewellery which he had with him, and told accused to find purchasers. Accused, who styled himself a broker, took the valuables from complainant, promising to bring the same back in half-an-hour. Accused did not turn up as promised, and after waiting for some time complainant sent out men to find him. At last he returned at 6 o'clock, in company of a police inspector, and informed complainant that he had lost the packet containing the jewellery. Complainant did not believe the statement and took the proceedings. After some evidence had been recorded, accused said that he took the valuables from complainant and put the packet in his pocket. He then went to the firm of a friend of his and wrote a post-card to his relation up-country. On leaving the shop he noticed that the packet of jewellery was lost. The magistrate disbelieved the defence, remarking that accused had no business to go to the firm of his friend before going to the jewellery merchants. He was then committed and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF A CLUB IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Lalkaka, magistrate, on Tuesday last, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to make an urgent application to the effect that, as his client, the complainant in the Bathoibatimcaris Club Defamation Case, was about to proceed to China by one of the P. and O. Company's ships, on Wednesday, he should be examined that morning. His Worship having granted the application, the complainant, Martin Falcoan, was examined on solemn affirmation. He stated that he had been a member of the club for upwards of two years and a-half, and left for Europe in July 1895. That during his absence the committee of management passed a certain resolution reflecting on his character on allegations that were false and groundless, and without calling upon him for an explanation, inflicted upon him a fine. On his return from Europe, the complainant asked the accused and members of the committee the reasons for which he had been fined, and while communicating to him the reasons, they expressed their own view of his conduct in the presence and hearing of other members of the club. That the defamatory language in the books of the club, and the verbal reflections against his character, and the repetition of those reflections by the accused member of the committee had injured his reputation, and lowered it in the estimation of the other members of the club and the public. Witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Da Lima, High Court pleader with a view to show that the acts of the committee did not amount to defamation, and that some of the allegations were true ; and that in his opinion no offence had been committed by his clients. For want of time, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th instant.

A CURIOUS CASE OF KIDNAPING.—A somewhat remarkable case of kidnapping is being heard in the court of Rao Bahadur Patvardhan, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Thana. It appears from the evidence given by the complainant, Bistur Sinhor, a Native Christian, who claimed to be the lawful guardian of Raju, a minor, under the age of sixteen years, that about six or seven months ago Raju left her home and went to the market at Bassein along with two persons, named Pangli and Sinhor. She did not return home as usual, and inquiries were made, but her whereabouts could not be ascertained. About two months ago the police took him to Bhewndi, near Kalian, and there he found Raju, the girl alleged to have been kidnapped, in the house of a Mahomedan, named Oosman. The girl was removed from there, and the accused, Oosman, was taken in custody. In cross-examination by Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister, who defended, complainant said that Raju's parents were living in Vessava. Her father could not institute the proceedings, as he was unwell. He did not know Raju's age. Raju did not live with him when she went away. She used to come to his house occasionally. He could not say if Raju was over sixteen years. The Vicar of Bassein might know her age. The accused was once arrested by the police, but was released. Raju has been ex-communicated. She was engaged to a young man before she went away with the accused. She did not know the accused before. Raju, in her evidence, stated that she remembered having gone to the market about six or seven months ago. She recognized the accused as the person who had asked her to take some purchases for him to Papdi, a village near Bassein. On their way the accused gave her something to eat, and she became unconscious. Two or three days after she was taken to Bhewndi. When the police came to know of her whereabouts, she was removed from Bhewndi. In cross-examination by Mr. Taleyarkhan, the witness said she was not married. She did not know her age. She did not live with her parents as they would not keep her. She has been ex-communicated. When she went to the market, there were two other persons with her, named Pangli and Sinhor. She did not know the accused before. He called her out, and she went up to him. They then went along the Papdi Road, and the accused gave her something to eat, and she became unconscious. She regained her consciousness the next day. They lived in Thakor's hut, in the jungle, for two or three days. They got food from the Thakor's hut. He was not paid anything. The accused had removed her ornaments. She did not inform the Thakore that the accused was taking her away against her will. She did not even inform him that her ornaments were missing. At Bhewndi she was not allowed to go out except at night time. The accused used to go out. There were other people living close to their house. She did not inform the police or any other person about this matter. After two more witnesses were examined Mr. Taleyarkhan applied that the accused be released on bail as there were no reasonable grounds for believing that the accused had committed the offence. The complainant was not the lawful guardian as contemplated by section 361 of the Indian Penal Code. After some discussion, the accused was admitted to bail, and the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

CUTTING A MOTHER-IN-LAW WITH A SICKLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KANIA BENDU BHOW.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. John Fitzmaurice, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 16th June last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to suffer eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged before the Sessions Judge and a jury with murder in having caused the death of his mother-in-law wi h a sickle. The deceased was an old woman, and the blow with the sickle was dealt with considerable force. The Sessions Judge told the jury that, if they thought the accused not guilty of murder they had still to consider whether he was not guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. That is, if he struck the blow with the intention to cause death, or with such intention as was likely to cause death. The jury acquitted the accused of the charge of murder, but found him guilty of the lesser charge. The Sessions Judge said he did not find it necessary to disagree with the verdict, and in view of the terrible wound inflicted with such a weapon which was almost certain to cause death, and which did cause his mother-in-law's death on the following morning, he sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eight years.

The accused, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, made a singular defence. He said I beg to state the real facts of the case. I did not strike my mother-in-law. As my wife was suffering from a severe stomachache, I sent for my mother-in-law and brother-in-law. After some time, when they came, I asked them to sit down, and went to bring my cattle home. When I came back with the cattle, I found that the three persons had left. There upon I went out with a bill-hook in my hand for the purpose of drawing toddy, and when I climbed a palm-tree for drawing toddy, my eyes were naturally turned to distant objects from the height of the palm-tree, and I saw that the three persons were sitting at the house of one Janu Malli in the village of Saroli. Thereupon I directly went to the village of Saroli with the bill-hook in my hand and asked my mother-in-law why she took away my wife, when there was nobody at all at my house. She said she did not take away my wife, but my wife herself followed her. Thereupon I got angry and caught hold of my wife by the hand and told her to come away. She did not do so, but began to wallow on the ground, and a considerable number of people having gathered together on the spot, I did not notice who was struck with the bill-hook which was in my hand.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WIFE,

IMPERATRIX VS. CHANDKHAN BALLAPHAI.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who found him guilty of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder by causing the death of his wife, Janadbi, by striking her with an axe. He is a Mussulman, and keeps a shop over the bridge at Arle on the road to the Railway station His wife, the deceased, was a blind woman. It appeared that, on the 29th May last, a witness, named Bhau, saw parts of a dead body lying on a rock in the Khrishna River, and gave information to the police patel of Arle. He and others went to the place and discovered the remains of a dead body. The remains found were those of a woman. The Civil Surgeon, who examined the remains, was unable to state whether the bones were those of a man or a woman. However, the witnesses who saw the trunk one and all declared that there were distinct traces of a womans breast in it. The police patel made further enquiries and came to learn that the accused's wife had been missing. The accused was sent for and examined, and he made a statement, in consequence of which he was at once taken into custody. He subsequently pointed out an apartment in his house in which there were marks of blood. He also produced certain articles from his house, among which were three cutting instruments, an axe, a knife, and a scythe. Besides these, three sacks and certain articles of clothing were found in his house. These appeared to have been washed, but still stains resembling blood were found on some of the articles. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon of Satara threw little or no light on the case, as neither the sex of the deceased nor the cause of death could be determined by him. The case, said the Sessions Judge, rested mainly on the accused's confession before a second-class magistrate. He made a detailed statement before that officer, containing admissions from which he was strongly incriminated, and which left no reasonable doubt in Mr. Tagore's mind as to the prisoner's guilt. His account was this. He and his wife had a quarrel about a shegrot, and he chastised her with a switch. His wife took it to heart and went to bed. He went into the house and lay down, and did not get up again. He found her dead next morning, and thought she had taken some poison. The body was kept in the house for a day or two. Then fearing disclosure, he cut up the body into pieces and threw them into the Krishna. He first put the body in a sack, and as he found it too heavy, he called one Sonoo Mang to help him to left it up. The Mang felt the sack, and suspecting something wrong went away. Accused then cut the body into pieces, and put them into three sacks that they might be easily carried. He then emptied the contents of the sacks into the river. The trunk, with a choli on it, was thrown into the river in the limits of the village of Arphal. Accused further stated that he washed the bloody clothes with the assistance of one Govinda. In his examination before the Sessions Court, the accused fully adhered to his statement. He admitted having cut up the body with the instruments produced, and disposed of it in the way alleged, leaving traces of blood on the floor of his house and the clothes. Portions of the accused's statement were corroborated by the evidence. One witness, Ambu, deposed to having seen the murder committed, and to having been threatened by the accused. There was unimpeachable evidence to corroborate the accused's statement as to the way the dead body was disposed of after the murder. The Sessions Judge upon the evidence found the case for the prosecution to be the true one. It could not be believed, he said, that the accused could have cut up the body and disposed of it, as he alleged, if the woman died a natural death or committed suicide. One Chandra, woman, stated that the accused came to her at midnight and called her, saying "I have killed the blind Bibi. Make some arrangement." Looking to the whole course of the accused's conduct, the secret disposal of the dead body, and all the other circumstances, the sessions judge said it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the accused had murdered his wife, and disposed of the dead body so as to cause the evidence of his crime to disappear. Considering the old age of the accused, and his low vital condition, he being a cripple who was not able to walk unassisted, the Sessions Judge did not think that the capital sentence was called for.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 1st October :—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Kimberley	Mohamed Asraft Hasein care of Cassim Ishmail Pury, Colsa Mohallah.
Mavena L. M.	Asajee Pydhonie.
Allahabad	Messrs. Mawanjee and Co.
Neemuch	Messrs. Mawanjee and Co.
Quetta	Bimah Yah Ebrahim Co., Fort.
Charkhidadri P. F.	Sheshkumal Indermall Sarwari Bazar.
Moolan	Mrs. P. H. Lane Ryan, Watsons Hotel, Fort.
Solan	Jansetji Ramji Nonkirkee Patel.
Baharpur	P. M. Dastur, Street Navasarn.
Brindisi	Imbiastame.
Gorakhpur	J. Perrett, Esq., 8 Elphinstone Circle.
Yevanpur S. M.	C. H. Mulmour, Engine Driver.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 27.

IN 1881 the confraternities of the provinces of Salsette and Bardez were made to pay by a Government Resolution for the maintenance of poor prisoners in their respective jails. In 1894 another order was issued that all funds either of Christians or Hindus should contribute 3 per cent. of their receipts to the public treasury for acts of benevolence by the State. In conformity with the latter order, the former resolution burdening the confraternities of Salsette and Bardez with the maintenance of poor prisoners has now been cancelled. By superior order the port of Diu and others of Portuguese India which were declared affected with cholera in April last have now been declared free from that malady. On the representation of the Commissioner of Abkari and Customs, the Governor-General has issued an order to improve the prospects of the employes of the Customs Department. The resolution notes that while all public servants have received considerable increase to their pay, the Customs Department has remained stationary. The insufficiency of wages is declared to be a temptation to be lax in the recovery of duty, and when the public servant has no share in the receipts he is more likely to favour outsiders. It is therefore proposed to reduce 50 per cent. of the actual salary of all the Custom House servants, and to recoup them for the loss. A special fund has been created of setting apart 2½ per cent. from receipts of the Customs duty and 1-0th per cent. of the fines. This fund is to be distributed monthly among the Custom House servants *pro rata* of their wages. This plan, it is believed, will be efficacious in preventing smuggling, charging less duty to outsiders, or letting off goods without duty by receiving buksish. It is to be hoped that the overzeal of these Government servants whose appraising operations are already complained of by the public will not carry them to fix 100 per cent. more on goods just to swell the fund and enrroase their shares in the monthly distribution. Our little army, about a thousand all told is to be clothed with a new uniform. The *Boletim Official* of the 24th brings out the regulation how officers and men are to be dressed from the head to the tip of the toe. The return of the Military Hospital for the month of August shews an improvement on its previous records, there being during the month 233 on the roll, out of which 176 left, 2 died, and 55 remained as patients. The railway receipts are coming down rapidly. The week ended 12th September recorded an average of Rs. 39 per mile against Rs. 114 for the corresponding period last year, while the average receipts for the 10 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 20,152 compared with Rs. 70,302 for a similar period last year.

THE AGRARIAN DISTRESS.

THREATENED GRAIN RIOTS IN DELHI.

In consequence of the bunniahs having raised the prices of grain, the local mob seems for some time past, and *atta* six seers the rupee, the feeling in the bazaars is very strained and the attitude of the mob threatening. At about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon large crowds of vagrants rushed into the city in a very excited way, causing the shopkeepers to close their shops. The police in plain clothes are patrolling the streets and trying to persuade the bunniahs to open their shops up put to now the bazaars are closed, and excited crowds running towards the threatened districts viz., the Khari Baoli, Jumma Musjid, and Saddar Bazaar, when being the chief local centres. The Tahsildar, the City Superintendent of Police, and other officials are on the alert, and the military have been communicated with, as a general riot seems imminent. The city is full of vagrants from outside the mofussil, and the bunniahs refuse to sell their grain to anybody. This state of unrest began by a dispute over short weight being given to a purchaser in the Saddar Bazaar, followed by the usual high words and the assembly of a crowd. The police, who dispersed the disputants from the spot, when a general rush was made towards the Lahori Gate of the city.

LOOTING CAWNPORE BAZAAR.

It is reported from Cawnpore that on Saturday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, party of Kunjras, i.e., mostly villagers, compelled by the wolf at the door to wander abroad in search of food and employment, made a descent on the bazaar and looted some grain, gur, and sweetmeats. Apparently there was little in the way of defiance and no arrests were made. A few dealers closed their shops, but only for a short time. From all accounts these Kunjras have for months been largely dependent on the daily distributions of grain from bunnias, who are trading together, forward, in the hope, but it seems, that this daily dole has now been discontinued, owing presumably to the number of almoners having become too formidable to deal with. The present outlook is far from encouraging.

It is feared that the high prices are likely to be maintained, not only on account of the supplies being limited and the kharif crops generally being a failure, but that almost nothing now will prevent the large operators in grain from holding stocks in expectation of a poor rabi harvest. In the meantime what has occurred is to call for inquiry, for it appears that there must be more agrarian distress than is apparent from the official crop and weather reports.

FEELING IN LAHORE.

We have no desire in any way to exaggerate the significance of the news we publish to-day from Delhi ; but the feeling there is not reassuring. It is clear, both from what has occurred at Delhi and from information placed at our disposal by trustworthy correspondents, that a most uneasy feeling exists in most of the chief towns of the Province, and that the situation demands the gravest attention of the Government. We deal elsewhere with the purely agricultural aspect and probable results of the drought in the Punjab, and it will be seen that the outlook, whether as regards the autumn or the winter crop is most unsatisfactory ; but in the meanwhile the point which requires the immediate attention of the Government is not so much the probable scarcity in the future, as the conviction of the people that the rates for grain are forced up beyond the point which the actual deficiency in the harvest alone justifies. For instance, a respectable native of Julundur, where wheat is now selling at about nine seers and *atta* at about eight seers, wrote to us last Saturday pointing out that for some weeks back grain-gambling had been going on badly in the station. Early in the morning the gamble begins in a locked *kotha* filled with grain. One dealer offers 1,000 rupees ; a second follows with a rise of 200 rupees ; a third with a further rise of 100 rupees ; and so on, until, the bidding done, the doors are unlocked and the immediate result is a rise in the "bear rate." Of course from the point of view of orthodox economics we are perfectly aware of the objections to any attempt to regulate the price of commodities as well as of the difficulties which bar the way ; but short of letting us as a people starve in opposition to the bunnia, it seems to us that the Government might considerably mitigate the distress which exists, were local committees, presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, formed, whose business it would be to ascertain the wants in each district and to bring pressure to bear on the grain-dealers to prevent the rates being forced up unduly high, at least where the poorer classes are concerned. In Lahore city meetings were held on Monday, where it was resolved to approach the Deputy Commissioner in the matter, and we are glad to say that several large holders of grain have already shown a disposition to set a good example. One bunnia, Bashi Ram, began selling grain on Tuesday morning to purchasers of quantities under one rupee at 11 seers instead of the market rate—somewhere under 10 seers—and we understand that Raja Harbans Singh of Shekhupura and Nasir Ali Khan of Ilaka Nawab Sahib have opened stores for the poorer classes at the rate of 12 seers to the rupee. However the matter is to be managed, it is clear that the intervention of local officers in some shape is inevitable. When the rates reach 8 seers for wheat and 6 seers for *atta*, as they already have at Delhi, we arrive at a stage which means not only hardship but virtual starvation for the poorest classes of the community, and Government succour in some form becomes not a question of opinion but a matter of necessity.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 2nd October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	1	4	p.m.	19	26
Teheran	2	12	55 p.m.	...	53
Suez	2	2	50 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 2nd October 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	26	..	2
" Karachi	..	5	..	2
" Madras	...	48	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.
Shanno cable to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunnan and Shuenwei.
Florida land lines now restored.

THE *Japan Herald* says :—"The large number of utterly unprovoked attacks made recently upon foreigners, not only in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but upon residents ashore in the treaty ports as well, deserve, says our Nagasaki contemporary, the serious attention of both the Japanese Government and the representatives of the Powers in Tokyo. Scarcely a week passes without some case of the kind occurring, the perpetrators being, in almost every case that has been reported up to the present, either coolies, students, sailors or firemen. Precisely why the hatred of the foreigner still pervades the lower classes of the country it were hard to say. Ever since Japan opened her doors to the West, the condition of the people who were then barely better than serfs, has improved by leaps and bounds. Through contact with foreigners this country has attained a potency in the world such as no other Asiatic country could ever aspire to. And in spite of this, in spite of the whole of this vast change in the destiny of the Empire, the *casuille* are perpetually committing assaults upon those but for whose presence in the land they would be held in a bondage almost as severe as the thraldom of the Israelites in Egypt."

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Hermitt's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 1-0 and Rheumatic Pills (Re. 1), of MADON, HOWE and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	88 44	86 69	93 2	87 11
Friday, Oct. 2	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total ..	88 44	86 69	93 2	87 11
Total fall to Oct. 2 1895	73 50	62 98	64 9	63 91
Total fall to Oct. 2 1896	87 1	73 18	74 13	63 76

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY THE 2ND OF OCTOBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Wind. Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·725	E	4	100·3	73·1	54	...	7·44	...
Sirsa	29·706	SSE	6	105·3	72·3	37	...	9·06	...
Delhi	29·721	WNW	2	99·2	74·4	37	...	20·76	-5·45
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·750	NNE	2	103·9	71·6	58	...	12·99	...
Allahabad	29·736	C	3	102·6	74·8	48	...	19·84	-15·53
Mussoorie	29·781	WSW	3	105·7	72·2	39	...	20·60	-6·43
Jacobabad	29·719	N	3	107·9	78·6	16	...	1·83	-0·88
Karachi	29·791	WSW	7	103·4	76·0	53	...	13·07	+0·99
Jaypore	29·793	NW	3	104·1	72·5	29	...	11·48	-14·98
Ajmere	29·790	SW	8	100·4	74·6	42	...	24·36	+4·59
Deesa	29·823	SSW	7	105·4	72·0	55	...	25·14	-0·48
Ahmedabad	29·833	WSW	2	1·03	76·0	68	...	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·805	W	3	105·5	76·4	46	...	19·38	+5·82
Rajkot	29·836	W	5	104·4	74·4	56	...	38·20	+10·86
Veraval	29·834	W	11	87·6	81·7	83	...	16·57	...
Nowsuch	29·823	W	3	97·1	73·1	43	...	29·98	-1·23
Indore	29·857	W	3	97·1	70·1	63	...	26·98	-4·90
Sanger	29·788	WSW	6	97·8	74·1	47	...	37·15	-7·31
Jubulpore	29·832	SSW	2	96·5	69·6	63	...	45·35	+10·22
Hoshangabad	29·861	Calm	1	97·4	71·6	59	...	41·36	-10·56
Chanda	29·885	SE	1	96·4	72·4	72	...	53·54	-3·72
Raipur	29·823	SSW	4	93·4	74·6	72	...	62·23	+15·71
Nagpur	29·848	Calm	1	97·3	72·3	62	...	50·27	+6·16
Akolaat	29·841	WSW	3	97·0	72·8	60	...	39·21	-1·06
Akola	29·841	W	4	100·3	70·7	47	...	23·35	-6·07
Surat	29·854	W	L	91·1	78·1	85	...	42·01	-2·60
Malegaon	29·874	NW	5	99·4	72·1	73	...	32·74	+1·16
Bombay	29·877	NE	3	91·6	81·3	83	...	30·85	+7·85
Poona	29·880	NW	8	95·0	70·9	74	...	26·25	+6·12
Ahmednagar	29·880	N	4	96·1	69·4	71	...	15·93	...
Aurangabad	29·853	Calm	2	99·4	7	51	...	27·30	...
Bolapur	29·832	Calm	2	97·2	71·0	59	...	19·14	-15·20
Ratnagiri	29·852	NNW	4	85·2	79·8	8/	...	69·41	-35·85
Belgaum	29·848	Calm	10	86·2	69·8	86	0·01	57·76	+20·79
Vengurla	29·887	N	6	86·0	74·4	87	0·06	80·34	...
Karwar	29·865	Calm	2	85·2	75·2	84	...	100·26	-14·74
Mangalore	29·856	C	2	85·8	77·4	91	0·01	115·64	+12·85
Calicut	29·843	C	6	88·2	78·0	81	0·09	98·85	+12·98
Cochin	29·854	C	4	87·2	77·1	82	0·22	84·16	+10·97
Bangalore	29·868	ESE	5	84·3	67·3	58	0·13	14·87	-4·46
Secunderabad	29·832	E	3	94·1	69·9	70	...	19·70	-6·41
Masulipatam	29·848	ESE	3	90·5	78·1	79	...	22·93	-1·46
Bellary	29·847	C	2	97·2	70·2	49	...	2·17	-8·78
Cuddapah	29·857	E	G	94·8	70·2	55	...	14·47	-5·22
Madras	29·845	Calm	3	88·0	80·5	85	...	15·87	-0·05
Pondicherry	29·872	E	1	88·4	71·8	90	0·27	11·27	+6·15
Trichinopoly	29·851	Calm	4	90·6	79·4	78	...	5·05	-6·51
Negapatam	29·833	NE		87·6	76·2

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

An abnormal monsoon, from which the later rains have been wanting, and still hold off, remains a cause of anxiety, in many up-country districts, with regard to the growing crops; and its effects are being felt locally by the presence of an unusual amount of sickness in some business quarters. Cotton has been neglected to a great extent both by exporters and the Mills—especially the former—but it has remained steady in tone throughout the week at previous rates. Wheat and Seeds became strong and firm respectively at the beginning of the week and prices advanced somewhat; but since then business has been suspended owing to the fever epidemic which prevails. Exchange has been quiet but steady without change from last Friday's rates, on about which level we close this evening. Money has been in steady demand. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. for 3½ per Cents; but is unchanged for Threes. Freights are firm at an advance in quotations, but the pretensions of holders of tonnage prevent busines. There has been a reduced demand for Imports in the absence of the usual demand from the up-country districts: but prices generally are unchanged.

Money.—The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last week by one per cent. from three per cent. (at which the minimum had stood since the 9th July last), in view of an increased demand for monetary accommodation, was justified by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, which showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of some 34½ lakhs, at 2254 lakhs, and the amount of Bills Discounted which had increased according to the previous Return by about 9 lakhs, showed an addition of nearly 14 lakhs; while withdrawals from Private Deposits aggregated 12 lakhs, which, with a slight increase in Loans, made the expansion in trade requirements over 26 lakhs, compared with 15 lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. In Government Deposits there had been a material diminution at the Bank's head office, but an addition at the branches, the net result having been a decrease on the whole of 3 lakhs under this item.

Meantime there has been a steady enquiry for Money, to a great extent, however, to meet Calcutta requirements; and the Bank of Bombay minimum rate remains at 4 per cent.

Exchange opened last mail-day with a quiet but steady feeling at 1s. 2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No important amount of business was transacted either way and rates closed on the opening level. Steady at opening on Monday 1s. 2 3-16d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little demand for Bank Paper, but Merchants' Bills were sold at 1s. 2 5-16d. to a small extent. On Tuesday the market was quiet but steady, at 1s. 2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was very quiet throughout the day, very little having been reported either way. Rates were quiet on Wednesday, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business was reported, and a few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 2 5-16d. Yesterday the market was steady with 1s. 2 3-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business was done by the Bazaar, at 1s. 2 7-32d. Demand; but no Merchants' Bills to any extent were offered. To-day the market opened quiet but steady, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business has been done at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Demand; but there has been no enquiry for Bank Telegraphic at the rate; and Merchants' Bills continue very scarce. We close steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.	... 1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	... 1s. 2½d.
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 2 5-16d.
Do.	6 do.	... 1s. 2 11-32d.
Documents	3 do.	... 1s. 2 11-32d.
Do	6 do.	... 1s. 2 7-8d.
Francs	3 do.	... 150½
Do.	6 do.	... 151½

Government Paper was weak at opening last mail-day with rates at 106½ for Cash and the near Settlement and 106 1-8 for the October Account, from which they receded 1-8 per cent. in the nearer positions and 1-16 per cent. for October, at which lower level they closed; 102½ was named for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market opened at 106 9-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and 106 3-16 for the October Account for 3½ per cents, but declined 1-16 per cent. in a weak market, and closed at the reduced quotations, with 102½ named for Threes. For Cash and the Settlement 106 3-8 was quoted on Tuesday, and 105 7-8 for the October Account, but the market having been weak again the former rate declined to 106 5-16, while the latter advanced, and closing quotations were 106¼ for Money and 106 for Account; Threes declined to 101. On Wednesday 105 15-16 was named for Money and 105 5-8 for Account for 3½ per Cents, at opening, and declined to 105½ in the two positions, at which they closed, with Threes quoted at par. Yesterday the market opened at 105 13-16 for Money and 105½ for Account, for 3½ per Cents, and advanced to 106 3-16 and 106 1-8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed, with Threes quoted at 102⅝. This morning 106 3-16 was quoted for 3½ per Cents for Cash, and 106 1-8 for the next settlement, from which rates declined to 106, and 105 15-16 in a weak and falling market, but they rallied towards the close, and left off at a recovery of 1-8 per cent. 102 has been the price of Threes.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 133¾. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 113¼.

Shares.—Owing principally to the unsatisfactory outlook with regard to the harvest this market has been depressed on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip and a pretty general decline in prices has taken place. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we note a decline of Rs. 50 each in Dhun, Jewraj Balloo, Jubilee, Lukhmidas, Sassoon, Sholapore, Madras United, and Morarji Gooculdas; of Rs. 45 in Coorla; of Rs. 40 each, in Bombay United, Central India, Khatau Makanji, and Lord Reay; of Rs. 35, in China; of Rs. 30 each, in Alliance, Conaught, Ripon, and Union; of Rs. 20 each, in City of Bombay, Currimbhoy, David, Howard and Bullough, and Khandesih; of Rs. 15 each, in Bombay Cotton, Britannia, Framjee Petit, Imperial Cotton, Indo-China, James Greaves, New Great Eastern, Oriental, Standard, and Western India; of Rs. 10 each, in Hindustan, Jamshed, Mazagon, and Presidency, and of Rs. 5 each, in Anglo-Indian, Queen, Southern Mahratta, and Sun; and an advance of Rs. 4, in Colaba Land and Mills. In Presses, Fort are Rs. 35 lower; of Rs. 15 each, in French and Prince of Wales; of Rs. 7½, in Mofussil; of Rs. 5 each, in New Berar, and New Indian; of Rs. 2½, in Mercantile; and of Rs. 2, in Hingoli. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah have declined Rs. 125, in the first Issue, and Rs. 30 in the second; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 10; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 2; in Railways Ahmedabad-Prantej are Rs. 5 lower. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, are Rs. 2½ lower.

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods.—In consequence of the indifference shown by up-country buyers, there has been a falling off in the Demand for staple *Grey Goods* this week, as generally happens when harvest prospects are not good. The Bazaar dealers are selling willingly, as in last week; but they meet with few buyers. Stocks on the spot are much lighter than they were last year at the same time. Prices are generally unchanged. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red* and *Printed Goods* only a small business has transpired at last week's rates. In *Locally-made* Goods also, transactions have been upon a small scale, and rates are somewhat lower. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week under notice have been about 3,000 packages, and of *Local* some 1,100 bales.

Yarns.—A moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist* in a steady market, and on the basis of last week's rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinning's* in China have aggregated about 12,000 bales for the fortnight ending on Tuesday morning. Rates there are steady, and Exchange almost the same as before. Things here are as quiet as in the previous week; though some spinners have accepted a small reduction of 1-16 anna per lb. The market closed quiet at the following official quotations, the week's Sales being estimated at 2,500 bales:—

Twists	No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4½	to	4 7-2	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,,	,, 4½	,,	5	,,
,,	,, 10s	,,	,, 5	,,	5½	,,
,,	,, 12s	,,	,, 5 1-8	,,	5 13-16	,,
,,	,, 16s	,,	,, 5¾	,,	6 5-8	,,
,,	,, 20s	,,	,, 6½	,,	7	,,
,,	,, 24s	,,	,, 7	,,	7½	,,
,,	,, 30s	,,	,, 7½	,,	8	,,
,,	,, 40s	,,	,, 8¼	,,	8½	,,

Metals.—A decline of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place this week in the price of *Yellow Metal*; but *Copper* is unchanged in value, the demand for both metals having been but moderate, and the feeling steady. Iron is in moderate request, and is steady at previous rates.

Coal.—Sales of this mineral have been reported this week of *Jardines*, at Rs. 11½ per ton. No *Cardiff* or *West Hartley* Coal is offering in the market. *Singareni* is selling at Rs. 13 per ton. The market closes quiet. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...*nil*.
West ,,	... ,,
Australian ...	... ,,
Powell's Duffryn	...Rs. 24 per ton.
Cardiff ...	... ,, 23½ ,,
Japan...	... ,, *nil* ,,
Singareni	... ,, 13 ,,

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—The past has been a very slack week for business in this staple, and though, latterly, rather more has been doing for account of local spinners, there has been no increase in the demand from exporters. The feeling, however, has remained steady, and no movement either way, has taken place in prices. The purchases for shippers' account have not exceeded 3,000 bales for the week of Oomrawattee and Dhollera descriptions, Bengal, and a little Western; while the Mills have taken some 4,000 bales consisting of Oomras and Dholleras, Bengal, and Compta. This evening the market closed steady, a moderate business having been reported to-day, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower for Bengals, but others unchanged.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received on Monday morning advised no further rain over any portion of the Cottton area, excepting 1½ inch at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, and anxiety for the crop was daily increasing at the continuance of the drought.

A further fall of 1½ inch of rain at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, was reported by the official telegrams from the districts to hand yesterday; but over the rest of the Cotton area the drought continued and the situation was becoming worse daily. At Agra, in the Bengal circle, picking had partially begun.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	180—3 1-16.	
Do. Fully Good	,,	168—3 1-32d.	
Do. Good	,,	157—2 27-32d.	
Behares, Fine	,,	190—3 13-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,,	182—3 9-32d.	
Khandesh, Fully Good	,,	190—3 3d.	
Oomras, Fully Good	,,	192—3 15-32d.	
Dholleras, Fine	,,	203—3 21-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,,	195—3 14.	
Do. Good	,,	185—3 5-16d.	
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	200—3 19-32d.	
Westerns	,,	188—3 1d.	
Broach, Fine	,,	217—3 29-32d.	
Do. Good	,,	208—3 1d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	7,388	10,931	2,627
From 1st Jan. to 1st October	1,669,533	1,433,887	1,536,307
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	8,153	10,345	1,70
From 1st Jan. to 1st October	690,314	507,882	774,502
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	2,397	1,123	609
From 1st Jan. to 1st October	302,881	133,512	143,773

Wheat.—At the beginning of the week this market became strong in tone, and prices advanced one to two annas per cwt., say to our quotations given below; but meantime this market has been closed owing to the prevalence of a fever epidemic in the district in which it is held.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	...	5	2	6 per cwt.
Do.	88	...	5	1 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	...	5	1	0 ,,
Red Delhi	...	4	15	0 ,,
Hard Yellow	...	5	0	0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	...	4	14	6 ,,
Hard Red	...	4	6	0 ,,

Seeds were firm on Monday at at advance of one to three annas per cwt. in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* with a moderate business passing for shippers' account; but since then transactions in this market also have been suspended on account of the fever prevailing in the neighbourhood. Our quotations this evening are nominally as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 12 0	to Rs. 6 14 0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	,, 5 15 0	,, 5 2 0	,,	
Do. do. Cawapore	,, 8 10 0	,, 8 11 0	,,	
Do. do.	,, 7 8 0	,, 7 11 0	,,	
Gingelly, White	,, 42 8 0	,, 43 8 0	per candy.	
Do. Mixed	,, 40 0 0	,, 41 0 0	,,	

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Wheat for the week	58,472	35,343	70,140
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	3,377,499	4,231,893	2,936,348
Linseed for the week	9,466	5,376	11,802
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	3,255,659	2,579,227	5,103,634
Rapeseed for the week	28,438	6,003	13,072
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	1,047,375	1,994,015	3,300,812
Gingellyseed for the week	6,595	10,370	9,477
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	834,936	756,026	765,299

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,590	8,000	680
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	1,409,822	2,347,318	1,331,976
Linseed for the week	25,524	5,756	31,908
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	2,952,442	2,280,111	5,039,376
Rapeseed for the week	6,027	.....	12,513
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	1,127,813	1,688,993	3,071,423
Gingellyseed for the week	215	.....	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st October	1,033,039	1,037,392	891,499

DIVINE SERVICE.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity, October 4.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Celestia.—Hymns 7, 318 and 242.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 170, 23 and 231.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Hoyte in B flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday Thursday and Friday.—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday, October 3.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 333, 4th tune, 278, 1st tune, 257, 336 (children's hymn), and 62.
Preacher—Rev. N. MacNicol.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 32, 208 and 311.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 165, 266, and 232.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 511, 322 and 390.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 45, 164 and 72.

ST. PETER

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AUTUMN POLITICAL COMPAIGN.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Autumn political campaign has [opened with speeches from the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, and the Rt. Hon. H. Bryce, both urging the deposition of the Sultan.

They believe that beneficial action of Great Britain is possible without imperilling European peace.

THE POWERS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The "Daily Mail" says the powers are agreed on the pacific settlement of the Eastern Question.

THE RINDERPEST AT THE CAPE.

A day of humiliation and prayer has been proclaimed throughout Cape Colony in view of the ravages of rinderpest.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

Three cargoes of Californian wheat were, yesterday, sold for shipment to India, an event hitherto unknown.

MALIGNANT FEVER AT MERVE.

A malignant fever has broken out among the Merve Turcomans, and ten thousand, mostly children, have perished from it.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, with the homeward mails of the 26th September arrived here, at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The crop reports are unfavourable. Rain is required generally, and prices are high and rising.

THE MANIPUR GARRISON.

It has been decided that the Garrison of Manipur will consist of Regular Troops, and will not for some years be reduced below the strength of a Battalion of Native Infantry.

The Garrisons at Kohima and Silchar are to be maintained at the minimum strength of half-a-battalion of Native Infantry each.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Political Agent, and posted as Assistant Secretary for Berar.

Mr. C. H. Hodson, Consulting Engineer, Madras, has been granted fifteen months' furlough.

Lieutenants H. Poole and R. Vanderguelt have been appointed to the Commissariat Transport Department.

Surgeon-Majors Moorhead, Owen, Griffiths, Lee, Eyre, Chamer, Young, McCalmont, and Surgeon-Captains Leslie, Prain, Brown, Mukerji, and Price receive a step.

The Volunteer Officers' decoration has been awarded to Captains Craven an Browne, of the East Indian Railway Corps.

THE BUBONIC FEVER SCARE.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 2.

A letter has been addressed by the Government of Bengal to the Calcutta Municipality, suggesting elaborate precautions against the supposed Bubonic fever. The Commissioners are recommended to select a site for a temporary Plague Hospital, and arrange for its prompt erection; and should necessity arise, the use of special carts for conveyance of cases to hospital be made.

The division of the town into sanitary circles in charge of a Medical Inspector is also recommended.

The Government will also be prepared to appoint a Medical Board to assist the Municipality, if it desires to take measures to deal with the outbreak, if necessary.

Enclosed in the letter are copies of telegrams despatched to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and of his Excellency's reply.

The East Indian Railway authorities have posted a Native Doctor with special knowledge of the symptoms of Bubonic fever at the Asansol, Allahabad, and Tundla stations, to see that none of the passengers by the Bombay trains are suffering from Bubonic fever. As in the event of any cases being detected special arrangements will be made for their treatment, and for the detachment and disinfection of carriages.

RACE DINNER.

POONA, OCT. 2.

The first Race dinner of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club came off, last evening, at the Western India Turf Club. The dinner was confined solely to the members, no guests being present. Eighteen sat down to dinner, Mr. Tom Le-Mesurier being in the chair.

The chairman proposed the toasts, the first being that of the Queen-Empress. The second toast was for the success of the meeting, at which the chairman expressed a hope that this first occasion, at which members have met and dined together, may be only the commencement of many such annual gatherings. Further, he said that he desired to publicly acknowledge and thank his brother Steward, Captain Ross, for all the hard work that he has relieved him of.

After this the members were engaged in the discussion of turf matters.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

It is notified that the Inspector-General of Artillery in India will inspect the Royal Artillery in the Bombay, Sind, and Quetta districts as under:—Bombay, from the 17th to the 27th October; Karachi, from 30th October to 5th November; Quetta, from the 7th to the 15th November.

General Officers Commanding Districts concerned are requested to arrange for the Royal Artillery to be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

The following officers are qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster:—Lieutenant Roberts, Royal Fusiliers; Second-Lieutenant Herbert, South Lancashire; and Lieutenant Jameson, Royal Irish Rifles.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Second-Lieutenant Cobbe, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 28 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Montresor, No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to the First Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Stallard, First Field Battery, has been transferred to the 22nd Field Battery.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Causdale, South Lancashire, has been placed on retired pay, with effect from the 26th August 1896, and is permitted to proceed to England (travelling at public expense).

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on medial certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of sailing.

Lieutenant Griffiths, Adjutant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for one year (pension service ninth year commenced 10th November 1895).

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieutenant Fisher, Adjutant, 7th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service ninth year commenced 11th February 1896).

The undermentioned Warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Sub-Conductor Williams, Ordnance Department, for one year; and Sub-Conductor Beckett, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant officers are granted leave of absence:—

Military Works Department—Lieutenant West, Royal Engineers, from the 1st to 9th May 1896.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Harris, four months, on private affairs, out of India.

Public Works Department—Sub-Conductor Brazier, Supervisor, First Grade, from 28th April to 21st July 1896.

Royal Irish Rifles—Captain Buckle, nine months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Head, Ordnance Officer, for eight months, from the 28th August, on private affairs, out of India.

The undermentioned officers are granted extension of leave:—

20th Hussars—Second-Lieutenant Hewett, from 12th October to March 1897, on medical certificate, out of India, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 158, of 1896.

Seventh Bombay Infantry—Major Alban, till 16th August, without pay, pending retirement, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

24th Bombay Infantry—Captain Jacob, six months, private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor Gibson, three months, medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, OCT. 2.

The Educational Conference met again, to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham presiding, and concluded its sittings.

Mr. Bhave, principal, Native Institution, read a paper on "How can efficiency of Aided Schools be increased?" He said that the healthy growth of the aided schools should be fostered by a broad financial basis.

Mr. Agashe, of Dhulia, read a paper on the "University School Final Examination, and our High Schools," remarking on the difference between Matriculation and the Final Examination.

The Rev. Mr. Engel, reading a paper on the "European Standards," said that a striking feature of the European standards is that they are well graded; as a general rule Latin is taken up by boys, and French by girls. The University might encourage European lads to study the Vernacular languages by permitting them to be begun earlier. The Matriculation is far too low. If the Bombay University wanted they could have the London Matriculation papers in India, as it was in special cases in St. Xavier's College, some years ago.

Mr. MacNee, Head-master, Bishop's High School, attacking the University School Final Examination, dwelt specially on the unfair way it affected European lads. He strongly urged that the second language should be either Classical or Vernacular; if Vernacular be made compulsory, it should be a practical, and not a literary test for the Europeans concerned.

Mr. Vidhale, speaking on the text-books, spoke of re-writing and re-modelling of the text-books. The present books were written nearly forty years ago, and the language is not the same.

Professor Gokhale said he thought the Department might allow a wider scope in the re-modelling of the standards. Institutions that reached a certain status might be permitted certain latitude for trying experiments in education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham concluded the discussion on the group of papers, remarking that Mr Bhave's plans for increasing the efficiency of the Aided Schools amounted, to this: "Give us more money." As to the University School Final Examination, it was established under the influence of Lord Reay with a view to introduce a variety into the objects and pursuits of the educated class, and it would not be possible to deal with it in the summary fashion recommended.

After some further discussion the papers recently published by the Government, in which Professor Gokhale and others took part, Mr. Kirkham said he had nothing officially to do with them, as his opinion had never been asked. He personally believed, however, that the Training College for secondary teaching was technically a mistake at present throughout. Something could be done in the way of professional preparation, for secondary teaching in the College was impossible, because if really efficient such place would be enormously expensive. Unless it was really an institution of the highest character, it would do positive harm, and have them worse off than they were at present. Native gentlemen did not understand the meaning of a trained master. In England the report of the Secondary Schools Commission was distinctly in favour of professional training of some kind. Then the Combridge Conference carried the motion to the same effect by 95 votes against 6. And, again, the Registration Bill for Secondary Teachers introduced during the last Sessions in the House of Commons, required professional certificates before registration.

After an extremely animated discussion on Mahomedan education, at one moment during which several speakers were on their feet at the same time, the chairman said the time had come to close the Conference. He said his anticipations in opening the speech of a successful and useful Conference had been fully realized. In whatever respect their education might be imperfect, it certainly produced eloquent and acute critics, who could, moreover, debate with perfect good humour.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia said though they could have no resolutions, he was sure he spoke their unanimous opinion, conveying Mr. Kirkham thanks.

The proceedings then finally closed.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

The Horse Show fancy classes concluded this afternoon, his Excellency the Governor being present.

Class II.—For horses in single harness.—Major Tyler's Stella won the first prize (a cup), presented by the Dushams, and the second prize was secured by General Nairne's Starlight.

Class III.—Teams.—The Governor's pair won a cup, presented by General Gatacre.

Class IV.—Tandem.—First prize (a cup), presented by H. H. Aga Khan, won by Major Mercer's team.

Class XI.—Ladies' horses.—Won by Colonel Steven's Cardinal ridden by Miss Stevens, (a cup), presented by Sir Jamsetjee; and the second prize (a cup), presented by the fund, won by Mrs. Burder's After thought, ridden by the owner.

Class XII.—Jumping Competition for horses to be ridden by ladies.—Won by Captain Davidson's Jujube, who won a silver cup presented by the Bombay Infantry officers.

Class XIII.—Jumping Competition for horses.—Won by Mr. Cameron's Mayflower, who won a cup, presented by the officers of the Royal Artillery.

Class XV.—High jump for horses—Won by Miss Wilson's Gunner, who won a cup, presented by the officers of the 2nd Lancers.

Class XVI.—For children's ponies—Won by Master Gerald's Greys.

Class VI.—For chargers (best Arab)—Won by General Sprague's Ali; and (for Walers)—Won by Colonel Steven's Cardinal.

At the conclusion of the Show, the winners were paraded, and for the best animal on the Show a cup was offered by the Governor. This prize was won by his Excellency's pair.

Mr. Pestonjee Press, of Bombay, exhibited his carriages, and was awarded a gold medal and diploma.

RUNAWAY PRISONERS.

News has been received from Dharwar that, on Sunday last, about thirty prisoners of Dharwar jail tried to escape. The police on duty, raised an alarm, but twenty-five of the prisoners had actually left the jail compound. The police fired on them, killing two and injuring twenty-one. Two prisoners bolted away and are not caught yet.

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The Viceroy gives a farewell dinner to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 15th. His successor has not yet been settled, but the announcement is expected shortly. It is possible that it may be deferred till an appropriate occasion arises. Sir Frederick Fryer is the probable successor, but Mr. Plowden has a good chance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 2.

H. M. S. Bonaventure, from Calicut, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sunset quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 24-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62⅛
Bar Silver	30 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £40,400,000; Decrease, £3,00,000; Public Deposits, £7,700,000; Decrease, £4,00,000; Other Deposits £48,000,000; Decrease, £2,00,000; Other Securities, £30,000,000; Increase, £1,000,000; Notes and Gold, £29,200,000; Decrease, £2,100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 32 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Brussels sent the following on *September* 3rd:—The evening papers reproduce an article from the Paris *Eclair* deprecating the secrecy maintained at the offices of the Congo Sate Administration concerning the facts which are supposed to confirm the report of a great expedition against the Dervishes. From a German source it has become known that on June 15th Baron Dhanis was at Stanley Falls and that the Congo State caused to be sent thither a vast supply of ammunition and cannon, among them a battery of Maxims and six Krupp guns. The advance guard of the expedition, consisting of four companies of 250 men each, left for Kilongalonga on June 10th. Here the troops are to be concentrated, Baron Dhanis bringing up the artillery and being rejoined by 2,000 men from the Welle. After leaving Kilongalonga the expedition is to reach the Albert Edward Nyanza and thence to Lado by way of the Nile. The first objective is Khartoum. Though the Belgian papers do not endorse the foregoing information, the majority are agreed that the scale upon which the expedition is equipped points to the likelihood that it is correct.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, SEPT. 9.

THERE was a grand illuminated Fancy Dress Cycle Parade in the Carlyle grounds, Bray, to close the festivities of the Irish Horse Show Week and show the horsey men and maidens up from the country, what the bike—the horse's audacious little up-to-date rival—could do, when put on its mettle. The trial was hard on the cycle, for the enclosure is not ideal in level or trimness of turf. It is generally used for cattle and horse shows and jumping competitions which leave it in rather trying condition for a thing like a bicycle, all nerves and springs and as susceptible as a woman to every jar and shock. But difficulties made the sport all the merrier for the spectators, and gave the riders an opportunity of exhibiting their dexterity and their good temper under uncommonly severe tests.

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Cycling costume is usually so severe and dreary—Puritanic greys and drabs, skrimped to the minimum of material for the sake of lightness and comfort, that the machines bestridden by gaily dressed riders under the gleam of electric lights and the flare of coloured lanterns were transformed into things of beauty instead of instruements of torture. As the different competitors for the prize for the best costume flashed by it looked like a scene from Fairyland—a re-incarnation of the heroes and heroines of long ago. There were wild huntsmen, Don Quixotes, Turco the Terrible, Death or X Rays up to date, Chinamen and ever so many other quaint figures. A dash of modernity was given to the crowd by a very smart New Barmaid and a French lady bather; both of extreme angularity of build suggesting that there was little of the real lady or the maid except the costume. The strides of the French bather and the excessive leanness of her arms so very unfrench—gave general amusement, and when the New Barmaid forgetting her skirts alighted from her saddle like a man, and an old Irish washerwoman shewed a pair of trouser legs in a spill after a severe collision, the grounds rang with the spectators' cheers and laughter.

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The prizes, amounting to £20 were awarded for the best costumes—the first falling to the lot of X Rays—a ghastly but clever imitation of a skeleton made up with black tights braided in white. Dr. Nansen, an uncomfortable figure in furs, took the second prize, and the French lady bather, in a *decollete* claret coloured bathing dress, knickers and sandalled feet—received the third prize. After the parade there was an exhibition of trick cycling and musical riding which was very pretty and effective. One of the most remarkable feats was a ride in which the whole troupe were joined at equal distances by ribbon reins, every other cyclist maintaining his equilibrium with his feet across the handle bar. This on rough grass was not easy. The Band of the Durham Light Infantry played lively music meanwhile, and at intervals a triplet of singers who call themselves "Mysterious Musicians" sang comic songs to an accompaniment of an upright piano in a waggonette. The musicians wore masks of black lace, and all three, two ladies and a gentleman, had white peaked sailor caps. They were good singers, rather the worse for wear-and-tear of singing in the open air, but they were neither sufficiently striking nor elegant, nor uncommon to attract the least curiosity as to who they were or whence they came.

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Only one young lady took part in the riding parade and she wore ordinary dress—though styling herself "the New Woman." To ride a cycle at all is a tremendous advance for an Irishwoman. Two years ago it was considered womanly and correct in Dublin to let a lady who fell off a cycle lie in the road until she struggled up on her feet, as if she were an unclean thing. "It served her right" they used to say when they saw a woman coming to grief. Now every other woman in Ireland cycles—but decorously of course in skirts with elaborate strappings for fear a rude blast of wind might shew the passing stranger that she was a biped. And they wonder when some woman is killed through yards of silk flouncing twisting round her pedals, as happens now and then; but of course they say it is the bike that is to blame and not the costume.

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"The sanitary aspect of cycling for ladies" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. E. B. Turner at the Congress of the Sanitary Institute at New Castle. Dr. Turner said there was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion among those best qualified to judge, that the average standard of health among women who cycled had undergone an appreciable elevation. In his own experience he had seen a large number of women and young girls from whom a vast number of petty derangements had been entirely banished, thanks to the good offices of the wheel, and some also in whom organic mischief had been alleviated. Modern women, especially among the upper classes, were prone to a condition of what he termed "under health." The symptoms of which were manifested in slight indigestion, ennui, lassitude, nerves, bloodlessness, and loss of appetite. The principal cause of these vexatious ailments was want of exercise, and though girls of the present day were much better off in this respect than their grandmothers, thanks to golf, tennis, skating, &c., still these games did not entail that active tissue change, and beneficial action of the skin and circulatory and respiratory organs which was produced by the more energetic pastimes of their brothers. To obtain perfect health one of the most important things was the exciting action of the skin. The cycle was a means of rapid locomotion adapted to the weak; it called into play every muscle of the body, while the weight was not carried on the feet, but was rolled on wheels, and a sufficient tax was levied on the heart and lungs. The appetite was improved, sleep was encouraged and there was a free and frequent renewal of the oxygen in the blood.

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In the matter of cycling dress Dr. Turner considers the wearing of woollen inner garments most important. The clothing must also be loose. If the waist is constricted it would put an end to the pleasure, as the chest could not be properly inflated. Boots should never be worn for cycling. Dr. Turner favours low Oxford shoes, and though as a man he considers the knicker costume excessively ungraceful, as a medical man he recommends it as safer and more healthful. Sensible women have said all this over and over again without effect. It will take more than one Sanitary Congress to reform ladies' cycling costume. It will require the life of a woman of some importance to be sacrificed, and when the coroner's jury brings in a verdict against the dress, fashionable cyclophobists may be frightened into adopting sensible costumes—then the rest of cycling women will follow.

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On the question of a machine, Dr. Turner said that grace should be sacrificed to utility. It was better to have all straight tubes than curved ones. The saddle should be sufficiently broad at the back and mounted on springs suited to the riders. Young girls should not be permitted to ride any long distances. As a medical man he condemned cycle racing for women as most injurious. As regards food when riding, Dr. Turner recommends a light mid-day meal, with an hour's rest afterwards. Talking of drinks, the most sustaining and thirst relieving according to Dr. Turner was milk and soda—what would come in Dick Swiveller's category as a modest quencher.!

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There is even more heat over the question of mixed bathing than of ladies' knicker cycling suits. The prohibition against men and women bathing in common has roused our American and French visitors to scoff at the insular propriety that forbids men in decent costume to bathe with their womankind, while it allows men with merely an excuse for a bathing suit to dress and undress and bathe under the eyes of the public. These foreigners have, as they say themselves, reason. In England there is an immensity of what is called propriety. It is a conventional kind of modesty which allows us to do a great deal that is not modest. It is right, because it has always been done. In this matter of mixed bathing we stretch our propriety a little too far for endurance. Given convenient arrangements and costume there is no reason why men and women should not mix and amuse themselves together in a bath as in a ball room. The fact of getting wet and a trifle draggled perhaps as to fringe or beard does not make one less proper or modest. Will any one say that men and women are less proper in a drenching thunderstorm than in sunshine—yet it is only a matter of a few more inches of rainfall.

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What would the English parent who objects to mixed bathing think of the young Irish lady who plunged into a river to rescue her lover, who in crossing a wooden bridge over the river Fanghan in Co. Derry, missed his footing and fell into water over twenty feet deep. The poor girl seeing her lover disappear begged of the other men of the party to go to his rescue, but they declined as it seemed to them a hopeless task. Finally, when he was going down for the third time she leaped from the bridge and swimming with one hand, kept him up with the other until they got assistance from the shore. It is an instructive story. There is a woman who knows how to swim, yet because she has been brought up to rely upon men to do everything, and because of her skirts too, perhaps, she goes about distractedly begging the men to do what she could do as well or better herself. It does not detract from her heroism at the last, that she shirked her duty nervously when it was put to her—it just shows the power of love and the value of teaching women not only how to swim, but to realize that they should turn their knowledge to account in case of necessity.

A SMALL village half way between the townlets Morinda and Kurnli in the Umballa district with a population of not more than 200 or 300 has been attacked by cholera. Up to the 23rd instant 38 seizures and 62 deaths had taken place. The disease has ravaged this village alone, the district otherwise being healthy.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Last year—perhaps the year before—I prepared a little table of twenty consecutive August holidays. Seventeen of them were rainy. I felt justified in concluding: First, that August is, on the whole, a month of rain; and, next, that we should take our holiday either earlier or later. For my own part, I incline to the earlier time. July is generally quite the finest month in the year. The flowers are still luxuriant in hedge and meadow and garden; the foliage is at its best; the evenings are long; it is a time of fruit; the grass for cricket and lawn tennis is perfect; the enthusiast of golf can play all night if he likes; in fact, July is *par excellence* in all respects the holiday month. Yet what have we made it? The London season drags on wearily—what can be more detestable than a big dinner party in a close London house in July?—to the very end of the month; the House drags on till the middle of August; the schools drag on—the boys fagged and hot, and sick of everything—till the end of July. We are bound in chains; some by social engagements, some by the House of Commons; some by the school terms, because we must make our holiday that of the boys and girls. Professional men must abide in town because their clients are there; the Courts of Law, even, which can surely choose their own time, sit till the second week of August, so that barristers and solicitors cannot move till then; the shops must be kept at full strength to supply the demands of the fashionable world and the visitors; everything conspires to put off the holiday till the end of July. And then the rain begins.

In order to remedy this absurd fashion it is not enough to remonstrate by a letter to the papers or such a paragraph as this. We want nothing less than a social revolution. How can we get it? There is only one way: by means of the House of Commons. Is the national holiday of no importance? Can we not find someone who will point out that health is really a most important thing, worth, at least, the sacrifice of six weeks' talk in the House? Will not someone persuade the members to wind up on June 30? The immediate result would be to set free six hundred and odd people, most of whom would hasten to fly out of London. How many Peers would be also released I know not; but certainly a good many, with their families. Do you think they would stay in London in July unless they were obliged? The flight of both Houses would be at once followed by the cessation of all social functions, by the rising of the judges, and by the release of the whole body of professional men. As for the schools, they would have to obey and to return to the old plan of two half years with seven weeks' holiday in July and August, a short holiday at Chrismas, and a few days at Easter; we may even indulge the hope that masters in schools may be persuaded to content themselves with double instead of three times the holiday allowed to other people, with whom five or six weeks is the maximum.

They are proposing to erect a memorial to Louis Stevenson. As a matter of principle, I think it is not wise to erect memorials to great men of any kind, and especially of the literary kind, for, at least, thirty, or even fifty years after their death. Two or three greatnesses, for instance, of much older date than Stevenson are still wanting their memorials. There are Tennyson and Browning, for instance. There is George Eliot; there is Darwin; there is Huxley. Perhaps, some day, we shall get a national Campo Santo where we shall be able to honour such of the illustrious dead as have survived the test of fifty years. On principle, therefore, I object to the Memorial. But as I hate and detest the man of principle who refuses, on principle, to go with the rest; and as I have always found the man of principle a conceited and disagreeable person; and as Louis Stevenson's thousands of readers seem to desire very much this expression of their admiration; I shall put my principle in my pocket, and shall send my mite to the fund when it is started. Moreover, I believe, with those thousands, that Louis Stevenson has written some things which will be read and loved as much in fifty years' time as they are now. Not everything. It is an age of great literary production which promises still further to develop and to grow; the pressure of new comers will increase; posterity will have its own masterpieces; of this century the works which survive and hold their own will grow fewer every year. What else can we expect? Fortunate will be that man of the nineteenth century of whom a single work will be read in the twentieth. As regards the number of the survivors the next century will become Calvinistic. And, as I said before, they will have their own Stevensons.

I foresee, and have long foreseen, a time—it is, indeed, already almost upon us—when the competition to gain the popular ear, whether by poetry, the drama, music or fiction, will be far greater than anything we have hitherto upon us. The struggle will be fiercer than at present, because it will be more intelligent; those who enter upon it will do so after careful study and preparation; those who write plays will learn, before they begin, by what arts success may be won; those who write fiction will find out, first, the emotions which move the people, and how they may be portrayed. A school might teach these things, but it would only end in producing ninety-nine failures to one success. Hitherto our competitors have mostly begun without study and have succeeded by a kind of chance. Louis Stevenson began by study; he was also the one out of the hundred; therefore he went to the front before he was thirty. Another condition of things will attract literary competitors by the thousand; namely, the enormous field of readers which is opening out all over the world; by leaps and bounds the English speaking race increases; by leaps and bounds increase the schools; by leaps and bounds increase the readers. Already, as I have said over and over again—but people are slow to understand when they cannot see—a great English writer can command such an audience as the world has never before known. Other professions, I clearly perceive, are decaying and bound to decay; the profession of literature is going to rise and grow in honour, respect, and wealth beyond the wildest dreams of the greatest optimist. It must. All the forces are impelling this profession to a far higher level than it has ever occupied. I am at present as one crying out in a dry place, yet some there are who see these things as plainly as I myself. The man who can touch the heart of the world may write from London, or Chicago, or Melbourne; he will be the greatest man of the time; he will stand almost alone because I do not think there will be many in one generation, and there will be no end to the love and respect and homage lavished upon him, or upon the editions of him which will be demanded.

I have just read Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc." It is a most amazing book. To begin with, it possesses that power of "grip" which this writer possesses in so eminent a degree. He holds the readers absorbed from the beginning to the end. Greater praise cannot be awarded to any story-teller. Grip, always grip, is the first thing, and the last thing, and everything, in the story-teller style story, character; humour, pathos; terror, pity; these may be considered when we are satisfied with the story teller's power of holding his audience. When we close the book and are able to escape from the spell (which is a matter of a day or two) we become capable of considering the book in cold blood. First, we perceive that the writer has presented a Joan of Arc more noble, more spiritual, of a loftier type than we could have conceived possible in the author of "Huckleberry Finn." Now, to present such a saint, such a miracle, argues a nature or a soul capable of comprehending and realising such a level. He who can adequately realise and represent not only the career, but also the very soul of that Maiden of Miracle, must himself be lifted high above the common run. Next, we observe that the peasants, the nobles, and the warriors—all the mundane characters—seem all, more or less, connected with Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, above-mentioned. They are not in the least like the peasants and the soldiers of the time. That matters nothing—nothing at all. It is as if the author, carried away wholly by his vision of the Inspired Maiden, Joan the Blessed; Joan, the Saint; Joan, the Prophetess, could not listen to the talk of the cottage and the barrack-room, and filled in their discourse afterwards with the assistance of Tom and Huckleberry. It is a fine time of year for reading books. Fill your souls with admiration and righteous indignation; weep tears of rage and shame to see this champion and captain and victorious general of seventeen mount the steps which led her through the fiery gates of death to the life prepared for her beyond. In very truth, my friends, we have here a most moving portraiture for which let us tender our most grateful acknowledgments to our American cousin.

How many people have written of Whitby Harbour? How many pictures of the place have we not seen in *Punch*? To me it is a new delight every time I am able to visit this picturesque old town. You must stand on the West Quay with your back to the new buildings; you must look across the harbour to the old red brick quarter crowned with the ugliest, quaintest church in all England. There was another, almost as delightful, some years ago at Swanage, but I fear the restorer may have ruined it; there was one, also charming in its Georgian ugliness, at Chigwell, but I fear that has been restored into modern "taste." The old quarter of Whitby is little changed since Captain Cook, a boy of twelve, marched by the cliff track from Staithes and ran away to sea. You may still remark the little wooden structures overhanging the port, where the skippers and the whalers used to sit with a pipe and a glass before them. Cook saw them there when he first put out to sea, the world before him. The best time to visit the place is when the tide is high, and the fishing boats return with their silver load. They are not very big, their fishing smacks, but they bear themselves with great majesty, assisted by the dignified lines of their bows and the cut of their sails. That they carry with them the harvest of the sea helps to fill them with pride, no doubt.

MEN AND MATTERS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

IN my last notes I mentioned the disastrous consequences which attended would-be backers of winners in the first two days of the Poona Races. I regret to say that the subsequent proceedings during the week were of a similar character. For a wonder on the Cup-day, on Saturday, there was no rain. This is an event which has, I believe, not occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitants before. It is quite true that rain clouds gathered over the course when the gay pageant of the cortege was approaching, but like the Levite they passed by on the other side and failed to give us the usual soaking. It always seems a pity when this ceremony is marred with rain and the nice new uniforms of the bodyguard and postilions *et hoc genus omne* which go to make all the pomp and circumstance of his Excellency's triumphal entry are sopped with rain. I must, however, turn to the racing proper. The event of the day, the Governor's Cup, was a complete upset, except, I believe, to those who knew a bit and the stable which backed Sampegay heavily, and must have snatched the pencillers pretty heavily. Popular fancy was on Cæsar of the Arabs and Chili of the C. B. The Arab sustained his reputation, and ran into second place, but, alas Chili was nowhere. It was a very open race, and with a field of nineteen it was not easy to spot the winner. Another upset was the victory of Rough Diamond II., as both the owners of Roxana and Kathleen thought they could beat the Hyderabad pony a street. Captain Moore, however, rode the race to a finish, and got home cleverly in front of Dollie Varden, who was also fancied. The Diamond ran almost loose, I believe, so that there was wailing and gnashing of teeth amongst the knowing fraternity when his number was hoisted. Poona seems to agree with that fiery little mare, Dollie Varden, as, though trouble some at the post, she did not play the tricks she used to do when at Belgaum. The soothing influence of Clarke has evidently tamed her savage breast, and she has not attempted to murder her riding boy for some time now. I was very glad to see that Captain Wattie has been able to get Sally to start, and when she means trying she is a real bad one to beat, but like the rest of her sex she is fickle, coy, and hard to please. Poor old Hero who did so well at Bombay did not have a show and Forest Lodge was amongst the list of absentees. I am very glad to see that David Sasscon was in winning vein, and has now got together a string of ponies that are likely to win him races. As he races from a pure love of the sport, and not as a money-making medium, one can on lywish every success to such a *rara avis*.

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I went to the sale of the stud bred horses from Nagar on Friday. They were a very good lot of well-bred ponies, and the sale was a good one, as I believe the average was a trifle over Rs. 550. One pony there which looked like racing went for a good price, twelve hundred being the final bid. Another chesnut mare went well, realizing nearly seven hundred. When they began buying the blind ones at five or six hundred a piece, Captain Browne began to look beaming. I wonder how many of my readers know that Sally was bought at the sale last year, and at about the price that the Arab dealers in Bombay ask for the halt, the lame, and the blind.

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So "Genial Joe" is back—I beg his pardon I meant the Dr. Colonel of Byculla fame. He has returned from England with a ship-load of English thoroughbreds, and being bought by such a judge, most of them if they stand the climate ought to win hatsful of money for the intending purchasers. As the lot is limited, call early and have a look at them; they will well pay for inspection, as there are some real clippers as far as I can judge among them, and if you want pedigree, why their pedigrees would occupy the front sheet of this paper.

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Our sporting Colonel has turned journalist. I wish him every success in his new venture. I have seen the first number of the "Gymkhana," and if it carries out its early promise it will and ought to go strong in Bombay and the Mofussil. I have always preached the necessity of catering more for our sporting friends, and it it a fulfilment of my crusade that in Bombay a man has been found enterprising enough to start a paper entirely devoted to sport. Long may the new venture continue and the child grow to vigorous manhood.

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All last week we have been entirely devoted to Socker Football, and the Rovers Tournament was on the whole a success. It was a pity the Welsh Regiment could not play, but one can't eat one's cake and have it, and so the Socker Team gave way to the Rugger. As they are the holders of the Rugby cup, they chose wisely in not grasping at the shadow and losing the substance, as the sagacious dog of our story books did. As the columns of the dailies have, where they could find space apart from the Bubonic Plague Scare, been teeming with columns of descriptive matter of the noble game, I will not weary my readers, if there are any, with an exhaustive account. Suffice it to say that the matter was well managed from start to finish in the best way possible, and that undoubtedly the best team came through as victors. It was a pity we had no show from Calcutta, as some of their teams over there are real hard nuts to crack, and they go in for Socker as if they were in black country of old England.

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By-the-by the energetic Mud Sport Secretaries—ahem! I mean the Athletic and Mounted Sports Executive—have got together a real good programme for the meeting, and with such a long list of events, everybody who can run or walk or ride or byke above the average have a fair chance of lifting a cup. Congratulations to Messrs. Ellison and Booth for their strenuous efforts to promote and further muscular Christianity in all its branches.

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I regret to hear that the polo entries for the Tournament are so few. The Bombay Gymkhana should take a leaf out of the Rugby Football book and enter a second team. They would have no chance of winning, but it would blood the young hounds and make them keen. Honorary Secretary of the Polo make a note of this.

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Blue-eyed Susan is coming to Bombay. I hope all good men and true will accord her a hearty welcome. I saw the Show in Poona, and was well pleased with it. The company are a very level lot, no stars of great magnitude, but just a good useful constellation in good working order, and well in the hand, no erratic comets to upset them, and they will give you an excellent evening's amusement if you go to see them. Book early and often.

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In the latest number of the *Australasian* to hand there is a picture of that grand little Arab Snow which was sent to New South Wales lately. Snow proved his mettle out here, where he won thirty-two races, from three furlongs up to three miles, and some of the races were over hurdles. The stakes won by him amounted to Rs. 10,364. He was once regarded as the champion polo pony of India, and he has gained many first prizes in the show ring. Snow is a pure white horse with a black skin; he is 12 years old, stands 14½ hands high, and girths 64in. He measures 7⅞in. below the knee. He has great courage, combined with gentleness, and by many is regarded as one of the very best Arabs ever sent to Australia.

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So the Australians' County record is untarnished after all, though at one time they looked like succumbing to Somerset. But when they had got down six of the Westerners' wickets for 49 in the second innings, they had come near retrieving their early deficit of 90, and, remembering their capacity for an up-hill game, one can scarcely say that the draw was against them. I give here the records of each of the Australian teams in their matches with counties:—

THE AUSTRALIANS' COUNTY MATCHES.

Team,	Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
First	1878	9	6	2	1
Second	1880	7	3	1	3
Third	1882	19	15	0	4
Fourth	1884	12	7	1	4
Fifth	1886	14	5	3	6
Sixth	1888	17	7	7	3
Seventh	1890	17	8	5	4
Eighth	1893	18	11	4	3
Ninth	1896	16	13	0	5

Notts was the one county which beat the 1880 team, and Kent alone defeated the men of 1884. In 1882 several very weak counties were met, North-umberland and Northamptonshire among them; and the 1890 team played Staffordshire. Save Notts, no county can now boast of a majority of victories over defeats in their matches with the Australians, the principal records being: Notts, won 6, lost 4; Surrey, won 4, lost 7; Kent, won 4, lost 5; Yorkshire, won 4, lost 11. No other county has won more than two; and Middlesex, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire, among the more frequent opponents of the Colonists, have never won a game against them.

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Two Californian athletes are determined to revert to ancestral methods of locomotion. Equipped with spectacles, pneumatic knee-pads and handrests, they are to journey on all fours from California to New York. By travel

the fever from a blind adherence to custom and usage under the extraordinary circumstances that have arisen.

A VISIT TO THE WAREHOUSES.

As arranged with Dr. Waters on the previous evening, Mr. J. P. Baird, Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust, went to Argyle Street, this morning, to inspect the warehouse, about the unsatisfactory condition, of which a report had been made to Dr. Waters, when the latter was inspecting the granaries and Ryan Market warehouses. When Mr. Baird arrived at the warehouse, he found Dr. Weir there. The report of the bad condition of the place proved to be incorrect, the godown containing no objectionable food or decayed dates. Indeed, it was practically empty, there being in it only a few gunny-bags, and a quantity of rice. The building, however, was not in a very clean condition and the Health Officer's men at once commenced their work. The house was lime-washed, and disinfectants were used and thrown all over place.

Our representative went round all the Port Trust warehouses. Ryan Market contains the best blocks of buildings. The granaries are built on scientific principles. The galleys and other ventilating sources are properly constructed, and the floor is so well paved that it allows no admission to rats or reptiles. The only way in which the presence of rats in the godowns can be accounted for is that they find their way into the bags before the same are stored up into the warehouses. The Ryan Market consists of 210 compartments, 84 of which are rented by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and the rest by Native merchants dealing in grain and seeds. All the compartments are kept clean, but those in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers looked certainly the cleanest. The bags stored up in these compartments contained wheat, linseed, and rice.

In the dates bazar, dates are stored up in warehouses constructed by the Port Trust. Out of the 26 compartments visited by our representative, there was not one in which dates could be found. With two or three exceptions the compartments were all closed and doors locked. The two godowns which were open contained bags of rice piled up, and the place to all appearances was very clean. On enquiry our representative was told that in the season only are dates imported and stored up. After the season is over, which is the case at present, the godowns are used for the storage of rice.

The Mallet Bunder warehouses are commonly known as Dhall markets, as pulse and such grain are stored there. But at present the godowns are not used for the storage of any commodities. One block, however, is placed at the disposal of the Government for accommodating Arab pilgrims and *hadjis*. The other block of thirteen compartments is entirely empty and nothing is kept there.

The Clare Bunder warehouses are situated just behind the chawl, at Mandvie, where the fever cases were first noticed. Therefore, these warehouses were most carefully inspected. No bad smell was observed, nor did the place look filthy and dirty. The plentiful use of phenyle disinfectants was very patent to the oil factory nerves of the passer-by.

The tobacco warehouses in which there are nineteen small divisions are mostly occupied by tobacco, but in some compartments rice is stored. The iron bazaar consists of thirty-one compartments, all rented out for the purpose of storing grain. Rice is the principal thing stored up here. The Carnac Bunder salt shed and firewood shed are full of lubricating oil. The drums of oil are well kept, and the place is quite clean. In the timber shed bullocks and carts are kept on the Port Trust Estate. There are 44 compartments, and they are situated in the Musjid Bunder Bridge Road. The iron bazaar includes 31 compartments and is full of rice, like the Calcutta sued, on the Mody Bunder, where Bengal rice is stored up. The "Railway sheds" contain a large quality of dried cocoanut-kernel. The warehouses without exception are kept in good condition and are quite clean. Such is not the case with godowns and warehouses belonging to private individuals, which are for the most part filthy and ill-ventilated.

DR. DUTT'S INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Dutt, on being interviewed by one of our representatives, last evening, stated that his experiment had not yet been completed, so he could not at present say whether any bacilli existed in the serum obtained by him from the body of suffering patients. He also made *post-mortem* examinations of some dead rats brought to him yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Dallas, from Grants' Buildings, at Colaba, and made some cultures from the spleens of the dead rats, and is awaiting to see the results.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps you will allow me to add a word about the already over-reported "Plague." As you are aware, the subject again cropped up at the Standing Committee yesterday, but the debate had to be curtailed to allow of the Government Committee to hold *their* meeting at 5 p.m. We were nevertheless obliged to hear three or four of the members before the Municipal meeting was dissolved, and were it not for the way in which a couple of the members have carried on the discussion and its disastrous effect on the minds of the public at large, I should have preferred to continue to hold my tongue regarding the subject. Of course it was quite proper for us to draw the attention of the executive to the outbreak such as it is, and insist upon every possible measure being taken to stamp it out, but it is quite another thing to go on making public statements and keeping up the agitation. I am afraid, Sir, we made a grievous mistake in allowing our meetings on the subject to be reported, as this course in itself did not in any way help to remedy the evil, whilst it undoubtedly has led to the alarm and panic now prevailing. The consequences of this have been far more far-reaching than the members of the Standing Committee probably dreams of. They are, in my opinion, more disastrous than the so-called "Plague" itself. The unfortunate publicity has given Bombay an unenviable notoriety all over the country, dislocated trade, and I hear that the various European Consuls have reported to their respective Governments that this port is plague-stricken, and the chances are that quarantine will be imposed on all vessels now going away from here!

But the worst feature of all is that the people in the afflicted district have absolutely lost their heads, as it were, and a good many of nervous or weak temperaments have suffered terribly in one form or other. Many refuse to work, and many more have fled to their native country. This is mainly the outcome of the alarm created by ourselves. And yet when Mr. Vincent very properly sounded a note of precaution at the Standing Committee yesterday, the couple of members who, no doubt, with the best of intentions, have more than anybody else contributed largely to this terribly disturbed state of things, disclaimed all desire to create an alarm. At the same time, and in the same breath, one of them went on calling the disease the "plague," and the other did not hesitate to traverse the authentic statement of cases and deaths by merely parading his own figures before the meeting. The deduction drawn therefrom that the deaths were about four times the number given by the Health Officer, and the death rate 90 to 95 per cent. as against 36 or so, can at best be mere guess-work, as remarked at the meeting. Some people must have died of sheer alarm, and considering the situation as a whole, it looks, to say the least, very unwise and very mischievous to indulge in statements likely to terrify the public mind. Even the press generally not following the example of level-headedness you set has caught the contagion of alarm, and it is now time that anything that can allay the prevailing fear and anxiety should be done. This is but an humble contribution towards attaining such an end, but I trust other abler hands will join in the effort.

I am told that the disease is not an entirely new one in Bombay. For the last three or four years it has been appearing in the same district, but in a much milder form, and what is more, no one took any particular notice of it or *made it public*. It is quite on the cards that its origin lies in putrid grain. As a shrewd observer remarked to me this morning, rats do not die of evil gases, but they succumb to poisoned grain, and here is matter for reflection.—Yours, &c.,

FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

Breach Candy, Oct. 1.

II.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in your issue of to-day, that "The price of disinfectants has increased three-fold in consequence of the enormous demand," I have much pleasure to inform you that this statement so far as my firm is concerned is an error. The firm I represent have not altered their prices for disinfectants, nor do they intend to.—Yours, &c.,

J. BRISTED,
General Manager, Kemp and Co., Ld., Bombay.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE" BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now as the epidemic is spreading from one part of city to another part with a slow but firm step, and that it has now spread its net in the Fort, a very thickly populated part of the town, with inhabitants of all castes, chiefly of Europeans and Parsees, I wish to call the attention of the Municipal Health and Drainage Officer that gullies from Church Gate Street to the end of the Victoria Terminus to be thoroughly flushed with water and fumigated without waiting a moment, as in case the dreadful epidemic makes its appearance there (although it may be in a mild form) on a firmer basis, it will be next to impossible for the Municipal authorities to cope with the epidemic. I hear and read every day in the daily papers that the whole attention of the Municipal officers is chiefly directed to the affected parts; which step of course out of question is a very wise one, but at the same time other parts which come in close contact with them should not be neglected. I wonder what benefit do they derive by taking measures after the plague has made its appearance, notwithstanding they knew from the case of Mandvie, that although they have left no stone unturned in driving away the plague for the last eight days, still they have not succeeded as yet in reducing the affected cases and deaths. For instance, about two days ago two deaths took place in Roli Chukla, and one yesterday in Goa Street. Now, Sir, is it not the duty of the Health Department to actively flush with water, pour disinfectives, and clean all the sewers of all the lanes and by-lanes in the Fort, specially from the aforesaid parts to the end of the Church Gate Street. Also this morning I noticed while passing through the Cowasji Patel Street about a dozen dead rats on the middle of the road, near Honkong Bank, and some crows were making breakfast on them. From the above it foretells that the dreadful epidemic is hanging over our heads, growling at, and giving warning to the inhabitants of the Fort that it will now entangle the inhabitants of this part in its snare, and if time is lost in not taking harsh and stringent measures to prevent the approaching calamity, I fear that it will be very difficult for the Municipality to drive it away. What are the Fort Fire Brigade men doing? Are they engaged in some other affected parts of the city? If such be the case, it will be equal to the Gujrati proverb, which goes "to give food to the neighbours and allow the family members to starve." What are our civic Fathers representing the Fort doing? Are they sleeping in sound sleep? Now is the time for them to leave their indolent beds and rise and work for the men who elected them. Will they come to their houses and crave for votes at the time of election?—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 2. F. H. B.

CURED BY ANTITOXIN.

The following relation shows not only one of the victories of modern science but the literal fulfilment of the prophecy in Daniel that "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." A paper printed in Japan on the 10th of July reached New York on the 7th of August; it contained a letter that had been written by the Right Rev. Bishop Chausse, of Canton, to the *Hongkong Daily Press*, containing an account of the application by Dr. Yersin of a remedy for the plague—the genuine black bubonic plague—that so ravaged Hongkong two years ago. Dr. Yersin came from France at that time to study the plague on the spot. He sent a large quantity of the bacilli of the plague to Dr. Roux at Paris, and at his laboratory they were cultivated and experimented with, till the experimenters themselves were convinced that a true remedy for the disease had been produced. The underlying principle of all the antitoxins is that *no organism can live surrounded by its own secretions*. Dr. Yersin has made numerous experiments on animals in which the plague had been artificially produced by inoculation, but up to the 25th of June, 1896, had had no opportunity to test his discovery on a human being suffering from it. The Bishop writes:

"At three o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Yersin came to see me, as he had in 1894. As we shook hands, I said: 'Doctor, you have arrived most opportunely. A case of plague has occurred this morning in our establishment, and if you have discovered any remedy for this terrible disease since your last visit, I will be very grateful if you will employ it upon this young man. The case is very pressing, a painful bubo has formed on the thigh, the fever is intense, and the young man is completely prostrated; it is an affair of twenty-four hours.'

Dr. Yersin was only too glad to try his remedy, which is described as a limpid fluid, slightly reddish in colour. In a few minutes about a teaspoonful of this had been injected by a hypodermic syringe in the skin over one of the hips. This was at about five o'clock p.m. After the pressing practical duty had been performed Dr. Yersin proceeded to explain the theory of his action by saying that he was going to destroy the microbes by feeding them so to speak, on their own venom. The bishop says that for himself, he was as excited as if going into battle, and the doctor, remained at the bed-side all night to watch the effect. The patient was thirsty, his head heavy as lead, the bubo always painful. At seven o'clock the next morning, the doctor having gone to bed—but not till satisfied that his remedy had done its benign work—the bishop approached the bed, and the young man looking up "with large eyes" he asked: "How are you?" The patient replied: "I am cured; the bubo is no longer painful; my head no longer aches." Then the bishop said: "Get up and show me that you are cured." He at once got up, put on his shoes and walked about the room. At nine o'clock the doctor came in and the bishop rushed to him exclaiming: "It is a complete success, your remedy is marvellous; a thousand times thanks," but the doctor who had been yearning for an opportunity to try the antitoxin of plague on a man, said: "It is I who have to thank you, for without you perhaps I should not have found an occasion to use it." These events transpired on a Friday, but the youth continued to steadily improve up to Monday when the letter was written, June 29th. The enterprising doctor, who was originally trained at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has established a laboratory in Nhia Trang, in Tonkin, where he keeps twenty horses for the preparation of serum against the epidemic diseases of tropical regions—cattle plague included. It is to be noted that in the young man's case the remedy was applied early in the disease before the microbes had destroyed all his blood, and therein lay part of the secret of his recovery. Dr. Yersin assured the bishop that if his pupils were inoculated with the remedy it would render them insane from plague for at least a month. The medical missions will not be slow to adopt Dr. Yersin's remedy and though a common miracle it is no less wonderful that in six weeks the physical miracle of the healing should have taken place in Canton, China, its story have been printed in the Hongkong paper, and forwarded to Kobe, Japan and reproduced in a journal of that city, reaching New York on August 7th. Surely knowledge is increased as mail steamers run to and fro.—*The Independent.*

ADVICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Simpson the Health officer of Calcutta writes to the "Englishman":—

"Sir,—As plague is said to be prevalent in Bombay it is very necessary that some measures should be taken by householders of Calcutta to prevent the disease effecting a lodgment in this town.

(1) If any case of fever with swellings (enlarged glands) should occur in the house, the doctor should be sent for at once.

(2) The premises should be kept particularly clean.

(3) All dirt and rubbish should be deposited in the streets in the early morning for removal by the Municipal carts.

(4) All drains, surface and underground, latrines and privies should be daily flushed with water to which a disinfectant, such as pino-phenol, phenyle, carbolic acid, or Jeyes' fluid should be added; one or other of these disinfectants should be liberally used. They can be obtained from any bazar or chemist.

(5) Dirty rooms, godowns, servants quarters, latrines, etc, should be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed, one of the disinfectants mentiond above being added.

(6) All bedding should be daily aired and exposed to the sun, and wearing apparel frequently washed and kept scrupulously clean.

(7) As overcrowding and bad ventilation are favouring causes, these conditions should be avoided as far as possible."

BUBONIC PLAGUE OR MAHAMARI.

From a paper read before the First Indian Medical Congress held in Calcutta, in December 1894, by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., we take the following extracts, which will be found to be of special interest at present:—

The plague, *pestis septica*, Syrian, Levantine or Egyptian plague, the bubonic plague of Western China, and goia or *phuthiya rog* and mahamari of British Garhwal and Kumaon, are doubtless one and the same disease, which has existed in all probability in the hill tracts of India and China from time immemorial. The disease, so far as history records, was prevalent in Europe in the sixth century, B.C., and is said to have spread at this period over the greater part of the habitable globe; and since then it has been recorded in Syria, the Levant, Egypt, and elsewhere. Dale Ingram published an historical account of the disease as far back as 1725. Moscow was the scene of an outbreak in 1770, and in 1813 the disease prevailed at Malta, and in 1834 at Cairo. In India the disease has ever had a home, and prevails off and on till the present day in British Garhwal and Kumaon. In 1813, the plague was present in Central India and Rajputana, Kutch and Kattywar, and was first noticed at Kumtakote, and spread thoughout Wagar during January, February, and March 1816, and by the end of that year had extended to Scinde, where the mortality was great. The disease was still prevalent in Central India in 1819, and disappeared in 1821. Nothing is known or heard of the disease in Central India till July 1836, when it broke out at Pali, a town of Marwar, whence it spread to Jodhpore. It prevailed at Deoghar, in Meywar, in March 1837, and thereafter extended to Jalia and Ramghar, in the district of Ajmere. The disease all but disappeared towards the end of 1837, but in November of that year it again broke out in epidemic form at Pali, and continued till February the following year. It is more than probable that the plague was introduced into Pali and Rajputana in 1837 from the Levant, as the "Chhipis," who printed the pieces of plain cloth brought from the coast from Bhownuggur and Surat, were the first affected.

The Himalayan districts of the North-Western Provinces, in which the disease occurs, comprise Garhwal and Kumaon. The population numbers close on 1,000,000 souls, with an average of 72 to 76 persons to each square mile, living at elevations from 1,500 to over 11,000 feet above sea level. The greater portion of the population live at from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, overlooked by the crowning peaks rising from 20,000 to over 25,000 feet of the great Himalayan range. Outbreaks of the plague in these Himalayan hill tracts, the most mountainous in the world, are of two kinds: Spontaneous outbreaks, and outbreaks caused by importation of the disease. Spontaneous outbreaks are frequently associated with, and sometimes preceded by, a great mortality among rats, mice, and other rodents, &c. The plague or pestilence of the hill tracts is distinguished from all other fatal febrile malignant diseases by its extreme virulence, rapid course, fatality, and by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands. It has the shortest period of incubation probably of all known diseases, and it may prove fatal within twenty-four to forty-eight hours after exposure to infection, and there is clear evidence that the disease is communicable from the sick to the healthy. In 1834-35, the appearance of the disease in the parganas of Nagpur and Badhan Garhwal was preceded by a great mortality among the rats in a village. The disease was characterised, it is stated, by fever terminating fatally in two, three or four days, and associated with an eruption of buboes or swellings. During 1837 the disease was alarmingly prevalent in the parganas of Badhan along the higher parts of the Pindhar river, and in 1845-47 it found its way to the sources of the Ramganga, and almost entirely swept away the population of Sarkot, situated at 7,000 feet on a high easterly spur of the great mountain Dudeir Katoli in patti Lobha. Dr. Henry, on the 9th May 1850, commenced a local investigation into the disease at Dadoli village. He described the disease as an infectious fever of a malignant kind and of typhus character, accompanied by glandular tumours, and generally terminating in death in three or four days. In 1852-53, Drs. Francis and Pearson were actively engaged in the investigation of the disease, and recorded the *postmortem* appearance in four cases of which the principal were congestion of the brain, a diseased condition of the blood, and effusion into the serous cavities. Mahamari descended to the plains as late as 1853. In that year it appeared in an epidemic form in the towns of Thakurdwara and Afzalghur, and in the district of Moradabad. Dr. Steven, Civil Surgeon of the district, reported on this outbreak in the plains. The disease was very prevalent also in Kashipur early in 1853, and lingered in the Moradabad district till 1854. Dr. Steven saw a few cases which were characterised by high fever and swelling of the glands of the right groin or of the arm-pit. It also prevailed in Rampur at this time; and it is stated that about 9,000 deaths occurred from the disease. Dr. Steven's conclusions were—(1) that mahamari is identical with the uncomplicated or simple form of glandular plague as found in Egypt; (2) that it can be conveyed to any town by contagion, and be propagated by endemic causes, as filth, bad ventilation, poverty, and uncleanliness of the inhabitants. In September 1859 mahamari again broke out in the Northern parganas of hill tracts, and in 1860 it was noted that close upon 1,000 persons had died of the disease. An outbreak of the disease occurred at Sarkot, on 20th September 1870, and continued till the 9th November. In November and December, 1870, the disease was prevalent in certain villages in Kumaon, and prevailed in Balt and Bintola. Dr. Planck inspected forty villages affected by the disease, and recorded 277 deaths, and confirmed the opinion that the disease was the *pestis* or plague of medical writers, and was readily communicable from sick to the healthy. The ever-recurring recrudescence of the plague in this portion of the Himalayas may be ascribed to the ingemination of a specific poison, and its spread by fomites and other means through neglect to destroy articles, &c., likely to convey and retain infection for long periods, and to the imperfect burial of the dead in epidemic and at other times. The accidental uncovering of a grave, disturbance of soil, &c., or the unearthing of a long neglected or hidden household article may undoubtedly let free the specific poison just as the special communicable poison of scarlatina, small-pox, &c., may be wrapped up in a dirty rag or other article for years. The cause of the disease, however, is still obscure. Light has lately been thrown on the etiology of the disease by investigations into the occurrence of the recent epidemic at Hongkong. The confirmation of the fact that a special organism exists in the blood and tissues of those affected by the disease seems to indicate that a special bacillus is the cause of the plague. The demonstration of its abundance in the inguinal glands of the affected, and of the rapidly fatal effect of the inoculation of the micro-organism on rats, mice, and guinea-pigs, would seem to point to a definite conclusion. Mahamari has been festered by the unclean and filthy habits of the people of the hill tracts, who house cattle, sheep, goats, and other animals on the ground floors of their unventilated houses, and allow accumulation of sewage, refuse, and litter in the immediate vicinity. The remedial and preventative measures, as embodied in the rules for the prevention of mahamari, comprise—(1) the housing of all cattle, &c., in sheds at a distance from the village; (2) attention to the ventilation of houses and the prevention of overcrowding; (3) the prevention of nuisances in or near the village; (4) the clearances of accumulated filth, manure heaps, &c.; (5) the preservation of the water-supply from pollution and contamination; (6) the evacuation of infected houses and of the village on the death of rats or mice in observable numbers; (7) disinfection by burning of bedding, clothing of the infected, and the proper cremation of the dead; and (8) the destruction by fire of the house (hut), together with any article likely to convey or retain infection, in which a death from mahamari has occurred.

CHINA NEWS.

We in Hongkong are somewhat surprised to learn that the rebellion in the Philippines was known in London, Paris and Madrid, and in Ceylon and India, before we knew of it in Hongkong. Up to the present not a steamer has arrived here from Manila, and there are numerous surmises as to the causes for their delay on the other side. With no telegrams, no newspapers and no letters, we would have been left hopelessly in the dark as to the state of affairs had it not been for the information that reaches us *viâ* Singapore. The censor-scrutinised Manila newspapers give meagre details of the fighting, which will be found detailed elsewhere, but private letters to Singapore show that the rebellion is widespread and that the rebels fought desperately when opposed by the Government troops. Several Europeans had narrow escapes from the insurgent bullets. A few Chinese shopkeepers have been killed, and as the returning steamers are going to call at Amoy before coming on to Hongkong the impression is that the Chinese are fleeing from Manila. Business, of course, is at a standstill.

Japan appears to be suffering severely this year from earthquakes and floods. There has been great loss of life near Kobe, which was struck by a typhoon.

In Corea, matters are progressing favourably, if we are to believe the reports of foreign correspondents. The prevailing impression is that the supercession of the Japanese, who were attempting to dominate the administration of the country, was a good thing for Corea.

There has been a great falling off in the emigrant trade between China ports and the Straits. For the month of August the figures were 5,834 as compared with 7,694 in July.

It is a pleasant thing to have to record, as an offset to the anti-foreign feeling that dominates the Chinese officials in the Fokien Province, that the Shanghai Magistrate has issued a proclamation advising the people not to listen to the silly tales circulated about foreign missionaries, and warning the people and *tipaos* that if any anti-foreign outrage is committed condign punishment will fall upon the culprits.

Hangchow promises to be one of the most enterprising of the Treaty Ports. It is proposed to start an electric light company there; a two-storied cotton mill has been built for a Chinese firm, and already the lofty chimney of a Silk Filature has been reared. All this looks like progress.

The Mahommedan rebellion still smoulders in the North-West Provinces.

Trade at Hongkong is lifeless. The stagnation referred to last week continues, and there is no apparent prospect of matters improving in the immediate future. Of course, the dulness is only temporary, but we would fain welcome the silver lining even now.

The China Traders' Insurance Company issues a very satisfactory report on the past years' working. The premia amount to $1,014, 325, and the working account shows a balance of dol. 607,348. A dividend of 20 per cent. will be paid to shareholders, 20 per cent. will be paid to contributors of business and dol. 327,348 will be carried forward to the new account.

The assault committed upon a few Hongkong sportsmen, by villagers on the mainland, is to be avenged. The Viceroy of the Province is very much annoyed at the recurrence of these assaults, and he has informed the British Consul at Canton that the assailants will be sought out and severely punished.—*China Mail*, (Sept. 16).

OFTEN TIRED BUT NEVER WEARY.

Let's discuss this point for two minutes. Here's a man who says that at a certain period he began to feel "tired and weary." That's precisely the way he puts it in his letter. Now anybody has a right to feel tired and fatigued if it's the same to him; but words much exercised. It's the body's fashion of telling you to hold up, to give it a rest. It is a natural and, in health, *with* supper and sleep just ahead, a pleasant feeling. But weariness!—that's different. That comes of monotony, of wishing, of loneliness, "weariness of the mind, not of the body. Put it can arise "in" the body, all the same. If this bothers you at first, don't say, "Stuff!" "humbug!" but study up on it. A man may be "tired" and happy, but not "weary" and happy. For weariness means depressed spirits, and nerves all sagged down in the middle. And when you get both at once you will be wise to find out what's gone wrong.

It is a short letter, this is, and we can just as well quote the whole of it. The writer says: "It was in November, 1895, when I began to feel tired and weary. It seemed as if I had no strength left in me. Before that I had always been strong and healthy. My appetite was poor, and for days together I could not touch any food that was placed before me. After every meal that I did succeed in forcing down I had such dreadful pains in the chest and back that I was almost afraid to eat. Then there was a sharp pain around the heart, too, as though I was stabbed with a knife.

"I lost a deal of sleep, and for nights together I didn't sleep at all. Then I began to lose flesh rapidly, and was afraid I was going into a consumption. Yet I kept on with my work, however, but it was a hard thing for me, because I was so weak and nervous that I trembled from head to foot. As time went on I gradually got worse and worse, and my eyes were sunken and drawn in. I consulted a doctor in Kentish Town. He gave me medicine, but it did no good. After all this I got the idea into my head that I should not recover.

"One day a lady came into the shop, and noticing the state I was in, kindly asked how long I had been ill. I told her all about it, and she said, 'You try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup; it has made me well and I believe it will do you good.'

"I sent for a bottle, and after taking only a few doses I felt relieved. Presently my food agreed me and I enjoyed my meals. I could sleep better also, and by keeping on taking the Syrup I soon got as strong as I ever was in my life. Since that time (now over four years ago), I have been in the best of health. I consider that in all probability this remedy saved my life; at all events, it restored my health, and life without health don't amount to much. I gladly consent to the publication of this statement, and will answer inquiries. Yours truly (Signed), G. Vince, 142, Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W., November 30th 1892."

Thus Mr. Vince's unfortunate experience comes to happy end. As he has to work for a living, like most of us, he is no doubt often tired, but never weary any more. And what can possible be more wearisome than long-continued illness? With him, as with millions, it was the stomach that was in fault. His food entered the stomach and stopped there. So he suffered from too bad results: he received no strength but received the deadly acids and gases which the fermented stuff gave birth to Indigestion and Dyspepsia. The same old story of pain and misery, and thank mercy, the same story of restoration and gratitude after an appeal for help had been made to good old Mother Seigel.

The Agent, South Indian Railway, has been authorised to draw Rs. 1,39,738-0-7 from the Treasury, being the amount of surplus profit due for the half-year ended the 30th June 1896, and, after adjusting Rs. 3,639-0-2 on account of income-tax, to remit the balance to his Board.

A petition has just been presented to the Commander-in-Chief by the Regimental Munshis attached to European troops in the Punjab and Bengal commands, setting forth at length the grievances from which they suffer. Their complaints range from the inadequacy of their pay to the insufficient dignity of their name and *status*. Their pay is the same now as it was in 1829 though in the meantime the rupee has depreciated, the cost of living increased, and the standard of qualification been heightened; while after twenty years' service their salary remains the same as on their first appointment. Further when on the march the munshi is given no travelling allowance, so that his expenses are increased, while at the same time his salary is diminished by the loss of his Hindustani class allowance: while at ordinary times the necessity of residing near the troops increases his house rent. The tone of the petition is moderate and the request for the amendment of some of these disabilities appears reasonable.

The deportation of Armenians from Constantinople continues. The Press Association reports a rumour from a private source that the Sultan's deposition is being considered. There is general satisfaction over the honour given to the Hon. Michael Herbert, Secretary of the Embassy, and admiration for his recent services.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camille are recommended as harmless and impeccable aids to Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion Each Rs. 14, of MADON SONS and Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Health Officer of Calcutta has issued a circular of advice to householders for the prevention of the plague in Calcutta, and the Municipality are in daily communication with the Bombay municipal authorities as to the progress of the disease there and the measures adopted for stamping it out.

Sydney Green, who is accused in connection with the Narcoldanga tragedy, was again before the District Magistrate, on Tuesday, who thought there was no case to go the jury on the charge of abetment of suicide, but committed Green to the Sessions on charges of adultery and house trespass, enlarging him on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

Li Yu Chen, the Chinese Ambassador, with a suite of fifteen persons, arrived in Calcutta, *en route* for Tibet, by the steamer Sui Song on Monday. The party is staying at the Great Eastern Hotel.

With regard to the roads and communications in the Calicut district, a special engineer is at once to come for the purpose of tracing out new roads and repairing old ones which have been closed, and the money spent in the district will aid the poorest of the Moplah community. As to a feeder line, there was no hope of a railway at present. With regard to the Settlement question, nothing is at present decided or arranged about the tenancy question, which presents in the Malabar district very special difficulties, but the Government has now in preparation a Bill dealing with the matter.

The Simla Polo Tournament was continued on Monday when the Patiala (Chail) team (The Maharajs of Patiala, the Maharana of Dholpur and Hira Sing) placed the British Infantry (Colonel Redley, Major Sherston, and Captain Stuart). The Patiala team which was splendidly mounted played a fine game and won by ten goals to one subsidiary. The 18th Bengal Lancers also played the Lucknow team. This game was a more evenly contested one. The Lucknow team, however were the stronger of the two and playing well together won by 3 goals and 1 subsidiary to 2 subsidiaries.

The Civil and Military Gazette says that taking the mildest view possible, it is clear that a most uneasy feeling prevails in most of the chief towns of the province, and the situation demands the urgent attention of Government. At Jullundur grain gambling has been going on briskly. In Lahore city meetings were held on Monday, and it was resolved to approach the Deputy Commissioner in the matter. Several large holders of grain, however, have shown a disposition to set a good example, and are selling grain at less than the market rate, which is somewhere under ten seers to the rupee. At Delhi it is much less.

The Madras Governor now on tour arrived at Manjeri, the scene of the recent Moplah outbreak, on Monday, and there received two addresses, one from the inhabitants of the town and the other from the Moplah community. Replying to the former the Governor thanked them for their hearty welcome, and said that the Malabar district was not only a very important one, but one which, at present perhaps calls for more attention than any other. One of the most prominent matters which should at present occupy the attention of Government was the tendency to outbreaks among the Moplah population. There is a difference of opinion as to what is the precise cause of these outbreaks, but it is quite certain that if the condition of the poorer part of the Moplah community can be improved, it will reduce the probabilities of future outbreaks.

There are strong rumours at Mussoorie to the effect that the Government will appeal in the Twisdale ring case on the grounds of irregularity in the proceedings. The irregularities are said to arise from the fact that after the case for the prosecution had closed the learned counsel for the defence addressed the jury, asking them if they considered any case had been made out against his client and whether they thought Mr. Beechtler had or had not identified the rings produced in court as those he had missed. Counsel asked them if they would acquit on the evidence of the prosecution or hear the defence. After a short absence from court the jury decided to hear the defence, and when this concluded on Monday evening Mr. Pugh addressed the jury a second time, Mr. Dyer replied, the judge summed up, and the jury retired, and returning shortly acquitted Mrs. Twisdale. Rumour contends that no section of law allows the jury two absences for consultation or a lawyer two addresses for the defence. The proceeding is said to be unprecedented.

Mr. Jasper Nicholls having written to the Bishop of Lucknow, stating his intentions of taking proceedings for libel against his Lordship unless he fulfilled certain conditions including the return of the original letter, in which Mr. Nicholls referred to the impropriety alleged to have been witnessed at a church charity concert given in Mussoorie, his Lordship has placed all the correspondence in the hands of the Registrar of the diocese, who has informed Mr. Nicholls that the Bishop is quite prepared to take the opinion of the law courts on his action. Mr. Nicholls' complaint is that the Bishop had no right to communicate the contents of his first letter to the Mussoorie Church Committee, while his Lordship takes up the position that, assuming as he did that Mr. Nicholls was a responsible person, it was incumbent upon him to refer the letter to the persons whose action was condemned, and that he cannot hold himself responsible for the publicity which ensued. Public opinion favors the publication of the whole correspondence in justice to the Church Committee.

Replying to an address from the Moplahs the Madras Governor said that the first thing he heard when he landed in this country was the report of the outbreak that took place in February or March last, and he made up his mind to come and visit the country as soon as possible. He was perfectly certain of their loyalty, and had heard that they were a hard working and industrious people, but among them were some who break the law and create disturbances. In their address they said that the fanatics were few in number in proportion; this ought to make it comparatively easy for the loyal and lawabiding to prevent others from breaking the law. They asked that the Outrages Act introduced about forty-two years ago may be repealed. He did not himself like that Moplah Act, but the circumstances of the country made it necessary to enact it forty-two years ago, and he was afraid that after the recent serious outbreak, it was impossible for the present to think of repealing it, but the Government are going to try to cure this evil. In the first place no general fines will be inflicted this time under the Act, and the Government intend spending some money in improving roads and communications in the district, and he promised to see if it was not possible to open more schools in the Moplah districts, and also if a concession could be made to this class with respect to the age restriction to Government service. The land tenure and the *melcharth* system was now being very carefully considered by Government, and one of the best officers of the Government service has been busy preparing a Bill to put before Government. This officer was coming down to make further inquiry into the subject. He hoped that in the course of a year or two—because it would take a long time—Government will be able to do something in this important matter.

The decrease in the copper coinage last year from twelve lakhs to eight is partly accounted for by the fact that the coinage for the Government of India was less by a lakh and a-half, and also that no coinage was done for the Bikanir State or the Ceylon Government on the Imperial British East Africa Company. Coinage for the Straits Settlements was also less. But a new coin called "mansairs" was struck for Sultan Fadtal Bin Ali, the Abdali Chief, near Aden; of this coin 678,000 pieces of the value of Rs. 5,000 were struck.

A man of good appearance, who styles himself Professor Norman, of Calcutta, Medical specialist, and his European secretary, were arrested by the police on a charge of obtaining goods with no means of paying for the same. They obtained goods from several local tradesmen and also from Agra and from volunteer clubs. The Cantonment Magistrate sentenced Norman to one month's simple imprisonment, and Hartley, the secretary, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A telegram, dated Lahore, Tuesday, says:—The attitude of the Delhi mob is very threatening in consequence of the bunias increasing the price of grain. The shopkeepers closed their shops when crowds of vagrants rushed into the city in an excited manner. A riot is feared, and the police are on the alert, and the military also have been communicated with. The city is full of vagrants.

The Nayong Oke Prince, brother of ex-King Thebaw, and at present a political detenue at Berhampur, has been on a course of anxiety to the Government. When resident in Calcutta some years ago, he made his presence felt by running up large debts with local firms. Not content, he escaped to Rangoon, and very nearly succeeded in causing a rebellion. He was, however, brought back, and the loyed pastime of digging and building with the Government had the satisfaction of liquidating his debts, in addition to paying him a stipend of Rs. 1,000 a month. To keep him out of mischief, he was sent to reside at Berhampur; but ever since his arrival there he has been pesting the Government with applications to be allowed again to reside either at Calcutta or Rangoon. His plea has invariably been that the members of his household—which by the way, number some sixty odd souls—suffer from malarious fever, and he attributes the death of sixteen of his people to this cause. He has been offered the option of a residence at either Hazaribagh or Barrackpore, but has declined to move to either place. His efforts to come to Calcutta having failed, his last venture is a petition for an enhancement of his stipend. The matter is under the consideration of the local Government.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A lady writer in a London paper says after an exceptionally early and hot Summer an uncertain and showery Autumn is with us, and so the patterns of woollen materials, which are more numerous even than usual at this season, are welcome. There are no very special introductions to remark on so far, chiefly old favourites, such as vicuna and cheviot cloths, tweeds and homespuns, serges and coatings, all friends of established reputation, with some so-called novelties sailing under new names, but recognisable even then. In designs the blurred idea is, even with woollen goods, still holding its own. A good example of this has a dark blue ground with the over-design in black and pale green. Cheviot serges can be recommended; they are to be had in all colours, the browns, reds, and greens being especially worthy of notice; while a new all-wool tweed, called "Trossachs," is certain to become popular. Covert coating, of which the patterns are very numerous and varied, seems to be most fancied for this season's shooting costumes. A model in dull green, made with a neat double-breasted coat, and not too full skirt, all the seams strapped with leather the same colour as the cloth, with a deep hem of the same, is a strong, workmanlike costume in thoroughly good taste. Another model is of bulrush brown cloth with Norfolk jacket bodice drawn in with a leather belt, the shoulders, cuffs, pockets, and edge of skirt being strengthened with the same material. For ordinary Autumn dresses not intended for sporting purposes, woollen fabrics with boucle surfaces will be patronised, the effect produced with black over bright colour, such as blue, red, crimson, and green. Heather mixtures are always well worn on or off the moors. A warm chestnut-brown tweed, with rows of neat stitching, in place of other trimming, following the coat and skirt form, is always useful, a brown felt hat with bows of velvet and quill feathers being worn with it. Brown will be a very fashionable colour this season in various shades; smoke colour being also very popular.

Dresses will be of reasonable walking length this Winter. Common-sense is for once to the fore, and for this we must thank the bicycling craze. Skirts that have to do double duty for walking and cycling must be abbreviated, hence short skirts are the rule instead of exception, for nearly all women have taken to the fascinating wheel. Ankle-length gowns entail, let it be remembered, strict attention to the *chaussures*. Feet are assertive just now, and neat shoes and hose an absolute necessity. With brown costumes tan shoes and stockings are still well worn. Cyclists will rejoice to hear that a gaiter-boot, combining the advantages of both shoes and gaiters, has just been introduced, and with cold weather approaching will doubtless be of much service. Cloth gaiters make the ankles look thick and the feet large; but these novel contrivances are either of leather or glace kid, and are remarkably neat-looking on the feet. For ordinary wear Oxford sh

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int so thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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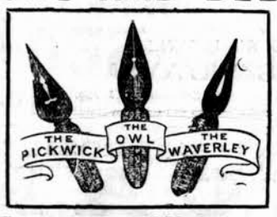

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They come as a boon and a blessing to men The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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ALL MERCHANTS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

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LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

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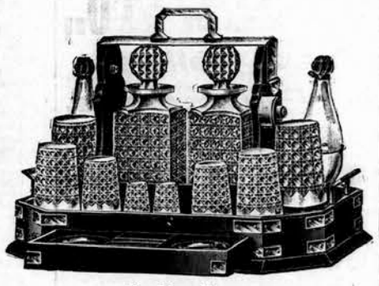

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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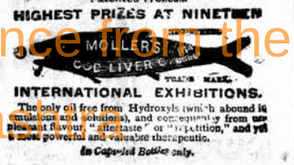

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

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A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

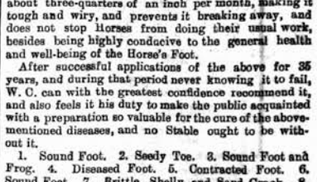
This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.



By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ½, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

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AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
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Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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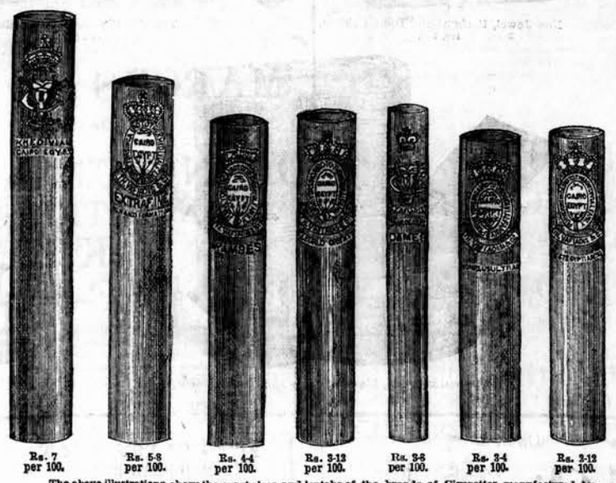

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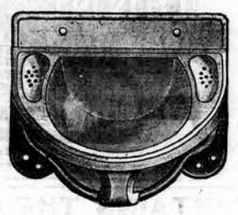

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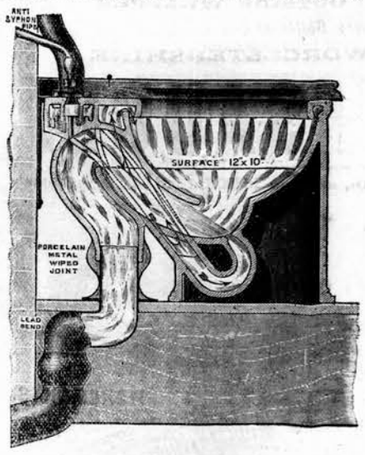

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